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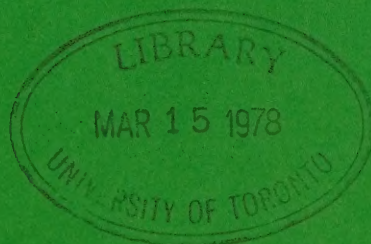
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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Hearing held in North Auditorium,
Ontario Institute for Studies in
Education, 252 Bloor Street West,
Toronto, Ontario, on December 16th,
1977, on commencing at 11:00 a.m.



Thomas F. Conlin,
Official Reporter.

INDEX OF SPEAKERS

	Eric King	2146
	Dr. Kenneth Hare	2150
	Gordon Martin	2158
	Connie Clement	2167
10	W. Morgan	2173
	Mr. Hunter	2177
	Peter Kelly	2184
	Dr. Robert Dorney	2198
	Tom Lowen	2208
	Jack Pearpoint	2212
20	Dr. Robert Rosehart	2220
	Susan Stoppe	2227
	Richard Lundeen	2230
	George Webb	2238
	R.T. Newkirk	2245
	Roger Rolfe	2252
	Gerald Swartz	2259
30	Nancy Pocock	2266
	Carol Bailey	2270
	Donald Bellamy	2273
	David Kennedy	2275
	Gerald Rosenberg	2279
	Mr. Bacon	2283
40	Adjournment	2291

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

No. 201	Submission by the Development Education Centre given by Eric King.	2150
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	No. 202	Submission by the Institute for Environmental Studies given by Doctor Kenneth Hare.	2157
10	No. 203	Submission of the Ministry of Health given by Mr. Gordon Martin.	2166
	No. 204	Submission by the Ontario Public Interest Research Group given by Connie Clement.	2173
20	No. 205	Submission by The Ontario Ministry of Education given by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hunter.	2184
	No. 206	Charts of Treaty #3.	2198
30	No. 207	Submission of the Ontario Society for Environmental Management given by Dr. R. Dorney and Tom Lowen.	2211
	No. 208	Submission of Frontier College given by Mr. Jack Pearpoint.	2219
40	No. 209	Submission of Lakehead University given by Dr. Rosehart.	2227
	No. 210	Submission of School of Experiential Education given by Susan Stoppe	2230

	No. 211	Submission of the Ministry of Energy given by Mr. R. Lundeen.	2238
10	No. 212	Submission by The Committee in Support of Native Concerns, London, Ontario, given by George Webb.	2244
	No. 213	Submission by University of Waterloo, given by R.T. Newkirk.	2252
20	No. 214	Submission of OXFAM-Canada given by Mr. Roger Rolfe.	2258
	No. 215	Submission of the Ontario Ministry of Labour given by Gerald Swartz.	2266
30	No. 216	Submission of the National and Provincial Parks Assoc., given by Miss Carol Bailey.	2272
	No. 217	Submission of the Ontario Welfare Council given by Mr. Donald Bellamy and David Kennedy.	2279
40	No. 218	Submission of Continental Hydroponic Ltd., given by Gerald Rosenberg.	2283
	No. 219	Submission of The Conservation Council of Ontario, given by Mr. Bacon	2290

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BEFORE:

Mr. Justice E.P. Hartt - Commissioner.

APPEARANCES:

John I. Laskin, Esq.)
C. Gaylord Watkins, Esq.) Counsel to the Commission.
J.D. Crane, Esq., Q.C.)

---On commencing at 11:00 a.m.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, I believe we are ready to begin the second day of meetings here in the south of the province in relation to this Royal Commission on the Northern Environment. Most of you I think are aware that we have held these meetings in the south at the continual pressure that was applied to us by many groups that we should not only hold these preliminary meetings in the north. The original idea was that we would proceed to a number of select communities in the north for a very limited purpose, to try to identify the major issues of concern to the people in the study area and to develop a system of priorities as to how they could be adequately dealt with. They are also basically information hearings where we are setting out principally to gather information and to make that information available. Gaylord Watkins will be the counsel conducting matters this morning.

30 MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much, Mr. Hartt. Ladies and gentlemen, as you came in you passed a table on which there are copies of the agenda and there are a few minor changes, if you wish to note them. Also on that table are information kits in which you will find copies of our terms of reference, the Order-in-Council that set up this Royal Commission and it describes in a general way the tasks we will be carrying out. You will note from the agenda that we have a period of time at the end of the meeting this morning labelled "Open Participation". At this time anyone who wishes may state their views and people have already indicated to us they would like to make submissions, I must ask those people to keep their remarks within a reasonable time period so there will be

time for everyone to speak. I hope that will not prove to be a difficult task for you. Our first presentation this morning is actually number four on our schedule and it will be made by Mr. Eric King on behalf of the Development Education Centre.

10 MR. ERIC KING

 Mr. Justice Hartt, ladies and gentlemen.
Our brief is very short.

20 "The Development Education Centre is a non-profit organization devoted to helping the Canadian public to become aware of and active in the political and economic decisions made by governments and corporations. We are especially concerned with decisions which have social and cultural effects upon our lives. We do this through research and production of books, educational materials and audio-visuals, as well as offering
30 a library, bookstore and personal help to groups interested in these concerns. From this interest we look upon the proposed resource and industrial development in northern Ontario with great concern. We also see this commission as being a potential opportunity for the public to effectively ask
40 some critical questions about the large scale developments and make their opinions publicly known to the government.

 In the context of the development in the area of land north of the 50th parallel, we

10 "appreciate the efforts you have made thus far
to get a small, but reasonably representative
voice of the people in the northern communities
during these initial hearings. However we feel
that the issue of development in northern Ontario
also has significant impact upon those communities
in southern Ontario. Therefore, we feel that
this commission should actively seek public
participation in southern hearings and not just
in Toronto, but other communities.

20 We understand that on numerous occasions,
during your visit to the northern, predominantly
'white' communities, you were told of the
isolation and dependence which the people feel
concerning the political, economic and social
questions that directly affect their lives. I
am sure that they often wonder if we in the south
hear at all. We see this commission as an
30 opportunity for groups and individuals outside
government and business circles to listen to the
people of the north, to support their criticism
of previous developments and to explore together
alternative uses of their resources for the
betterment and growth of their communities. In
a very real way this commission can be an opportu-
40 nity to build unity within Ontario.

The purpose of both this commission and
the Development Education Centre are similar
with respect to having public participation in
the process of resource and industrial development.

"From our experience we would support and encourage this commission to implement the following in order to facilitate this process. We feel the commission should:

- visit all northern communities at a time of the year when most native people can get to the hearings conveniently.
- provide financial resources, information, administration personnel to help groups and individuals wishing to appear before this commission.
- increase the number of southern communities which the commission will visit during the main hearings.

In order that the above and the commission as a whole have any effectiveness and credibility we strongly encourage you, Justice Hartt, to seek a moratorium on any development or agreement for development in the area of Ontario north of the 50th parallel until after your final report has been submitted and acted upon by the government. Also we feel that all other inquiries into specific projects should be indefinitely suspended until the results of this commission have been acted upon by the government.

In concluding, we would like to make a few further comments about public participation. Up to this point we have not been pleased with the commission's encouragement and support for public

10 "interest groups and individuals wishing to take
part in this important process. On two occasions
now, the meeting for public interest groups in
Barrie, and today's hearing, the announcements have
gone out giving less than two weeks notice.
Further, funding possibilities for individuals and
groups who want to do research and make sub-
missions are still unclear to us. For interested
groups we don't think this is sufficient time
either. If your commission, and what I am refer-
ring to there is some of the difficulties of your-
self knowing the length of this commission, if we
20 start with issues now, how long can we get the
financial resources to take an individual or help
him do the research. If your commission sincere-
ly supports the public in their involvement in
this commission, then we think that these simple
administrative concerns should be cleared up
immediately. Thank you."

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thanks very much Mr.
King. I might say we are very interested in having any
further suggestions or specifics that you can give us with
regard to public participation. It is a very difficult
problem as you know. It is very easy for anyone to say
that the public is called and we would make arrangements
40 for public participation and no one believes that need
more than I do, but how this is to be done and the money
that is going to be made available, because we are talking
in extremely large figures as you can well imagine and the
question is how to allocate resources and you are talking
about a lot of money for that purpose, so there is a lot

of very difficult problems as you know and any assistance you can give us in that regard would be appreciated.

10 MR. KING: I guess my only answer to that is that prevention is better than the cure and we had a number of submissions yesterday of people coming to the southern communities and the environmental impact and that is going to be costly I know, so if we can prevent some of those things by having the public be active in that decision making process, then I think we will save in the long run.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much, Eric King.

---EXHIBIT NO. 201:

Submission by the Development
Education Centre given by
Eric King.

30 MR. WATKINS: Our next speaker will be Doctor Kenneth Hare who will be speaking for the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Toronto.

DR. KENNETH HARE

40 Mr. Justice Hartt, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to say first of all that six copies of this intimidating looking document are in your hands, but I will really be brief here. In this brief which has been prepared in response to the request from your staff, we attempt to do very limited things. First of all we have

asked our own members at the University whether we have any comments to make, but the difficult problem that you face is in laying on this enormous enterprise and the structural questions that arise from the fact that you are not in the least like Berger with a single proposition to contend with. We have not a consolidated view on this, but the brief contains comments from four of my colleagues, Doctor Pimlott who independently presented a printed brief of his own on November 23rd, Professor Donald MacKay who has been involved in the Berger Commission and the pipeline investigation in the north-west and Professor D. Strangway who is very much concerned with mineral development in the northern part of Ontario and Mr. Hudson who has done a great deal of work on the pollution of streams and soils by heavy metals in northern Ontario and is, therefore, equipped to say quite a lot about the conditions of the streams and life in the north.

Apart from these we have also attached to the brief, but obviously I have no intention of reading it, notes by my colleagues on the inland fisheries of Canada which has a special bearing on the streams of northern Ontario and a similar review by Professor Harold Harvey on environmental quality in the water bodies of Canada and who, again lays some stress on northern Ontario. We are trying to stress northern Ontario as against the rest of the country and these were submissions by the Fisheries Research Board and they are now available to your staff.

I would like to confine myself to a very limited number of questions indeed. One of these is how

you might avail yourself of scientific advice. Every question that will come before you will have some scientific content. There will be questions put before you. I am sure, and for many of these there are scientific answers, but in no case will the answer be complete because they are not just social problems, they are specific and related to components of the real problems, so it seems to us that you will need a continuous help from the scientific community and we recommend to you that you do in fact establish a liaison with the Environmental Board or people whom you can thrust the general questions of scientific content and similarly problems where we believe -

I have had discussions with your staff about this and the document contains a few specific suggestions as to how one might go about doing this if the idea appeals to you. Secondly, I would like to make a plea that you do make maximum use of the resources of the University system. The University contains a great many people who have worked in the north and they care about the north and they have skills pertaining to the north and they constitute a body of people who are in outside industry and they are not better or worse than anybody else when it comes to original sin, so we urge you to look at the capabilities of the universities, particularly and obviously the direction at the Lakehead University and the universities down here and as far as I am concerned this is our brief, the University of Toronto, which we think has something to offer.

We have a good many groups going at the

University already and some of them touch on northern Ontario. Appendix I of the report is a detailed description of these groups and the work they are undertaking during the past year and may I very briefly say about the ones that seem to me to have something to say to you sir, and they are the working group offer substances which contain botanists, zoologists, chemists and a variety of specialists in analytical matters and it is a body that has been at work for six or seven years primarily in and around Sudbury, but to some extent in other parts of the province on the pollution of the northern streams by industrially emitted heavy metals. The group is now paying more attention to the acidification of lakes and streams as the result of the fallout of industrial sulphur dioxide. The group is in fact at the moment organizing advance research at NATO and NATO has been involved in the acid rain problem in Europe and this particular group is doing the same thing on this side of the Atlantic. It is led by Professor Hutchinson who I think probably will present a separate brief to you at some subsequent date. They are a group concerned with the Keys Systems which is concerned with the health of the fisheries in lakes and streams in the province. This group assured me that the fresh water bodies of Ontario have probably been studied more intensively than any other, and there is a wealth of information and a wealth of knowledge of these fresh water bodies as environments for life.

We have a group dealing with the perception of the environment and the environmental policy which primarily concerns itself outside the country, but which

has a capability at any rate of addressing the classic problems that arise in northern Ontario.

10 We have a group that deals with population and resources, one member of which has recently submitted to the Manpower and Immigration Commission in Ottawa a paper on the population of Ontario which could very readily be adapted to and made highly responsive of to your Commission and I recommended to him that he submit a copy of that to you, so that you could judge for yourself.

20 Finally, the institute is in the business of organized conferences and will, within the University of Toronto, run such a seminar on the scientific approach to the problems of northern Ontario and I hope sir, that you will receive a second brief in a much more consolidated manner as a result.

30 May I conclude by ^{making} two personal observations which you have probably heard before. I suggest that you are at grips with the problem that exists in every Canadian province except Prince Edward Island. To some extent the relationship between a thinly populated resource rich north and urbanized industrialized or agriculture south, the repetitive story from one end of the country to the other and it seems to me therefore, that what you are doing has an importance and national bearing quite independent of what you may discover and recommend within the jurisdiction of Ontario itself.

40

The second point I would like to make and

urge upon you, there are three countries in the world which are far ahead of Ontario or Canada in grappling with the problems and they are Norway, Sweden and Finland and I very much hope the Commission will take account of the highly sophisticated attempts made by those three countries to grapple with the problems that you are grappling with. Thank you sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much Doctor Hare. I know one thing that concerns me is the question of community and there is so much information available, how is this community meaningful to the public. It seems to be an extremely politically difficult problem.

A. It is difficult because the information is often technical, often complicated and some people are not very good communicators and within my own institute our device is simply meetings to which we invite the public and we deliberately go out of our way to make the right group of public and the right groups of ourselves. For instance in this room we organized as part of the University Centennial a seminar or conference on Asbestos and its Environmental Elements. It was well attended, but we were criticized because we ran it during the day and the normal victim of asbestos poisonings are working men and we were told we should have done it in the evening and even so, we got a significant cross-section of the population. Properly handled the conference format worked in getting the news across, and it worked both ways because the scientific community is working and it desperately needs to be told what is bugging the public and what needs to be done. There is also, of course, the

techniques of automated information systems and I would like to suggest that the Commission regard my own institute's information system as available to it for its own purposes.

10 We have a computer system to turn up a very large amount of information. I really have not very much more to suggest except that the same problems exist in the other areas and the difficulty in getting the public at large involved and explaining the difficult complex issues is one of them. Nobody in the world can solve them satisfactorily.

20 Q. Well, once we get into that area can you make any comment on its success?

30 A. Yes, I was before the House of Commons Natural Resources Committee in Ottawa last night on the subject and our report is now published and available. The report does in fact recommend that the ultimate disposal of high level wastes. fuel or wastes from subsequent processing be disposed of underground with staple geological information. Although at no point during the report do we say where that actually means northern Ontario west of a line from Wawa to the Attiwapiskat River.

40 The regions to the southeast in Kirkland Lake and Sudbury and the other communities have expressed some interest and it is less stable and it is heavily mined and, therefore, less satisfactory for this purpose of disposal. The Commons Committee intends to hold public hearings on this subject and I'm not sure if they are going across the

country or whether it be held in Ottawa and at nuclear stations, I think starting on the 19th of January, so to some extent it would overlap with your hearings. I really cannot say very much about it. The indication is for northern Ontario at the moment because ^{the fact} is that this program is just hardly begun and what we do in our brief is make the point that we are sure that some people in the north will find this proposal highly unsatisfactory and unwelcome in that it appears to be an unloading of wastes from the industrial south being saddled on the north. On the other hand this is a major industrial opportunity for some communities because in all probability the site adopted will develop rather major industrial concentrations. So that I am sure that over the next six months we are going to hear a lot about it and I should be in a much better position to talk after these public hearings have been held.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Doctor.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much, Doctor Hare. A copy of your submission and appendixes will be filed as Exhibit No. 202 and the previous submission being 201.

---EXHIBIT NO. 202: Submission by the Institute for Environmental Studies given by Doctor Kenneth Hare.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, our next speaker will be speaking on behalf of the Ministry

of Health, Mr. Gordon Martin.

MR. GORDON MARTIN

10 Mr. Hartt, it is a privilege sir, for me to be here and to represent my colleagues in the Ministry of Health. What I would do is highlight the presentation that has been prepared for your consideration. As you note this paper was provided to you sir as simply an overview of the health services available for residents of northern Ontario north of the 50th parallel.

20 We have outlined for you and to begin with the responsibilities of the Ministry of Health are outlined in the relevant legislation. We have gone on to indicate to you that in the provincial health system we must be mindful of the fact that it is a conglomerate of public and private and voluntary agencies, covering all aspects of the services and the delivery agencies related to the Ministry in a number of different ways. We have outlined this arrangement. Historically, the provincial responsibility for health services has been one of increasing responsibility during the introduction of the plan in 1959 and the expanding system to the point where almost all health services are now covered under the provincial plan.

40 We have noted that the federal-provincial funding arrangements sharing the costs of health care for this province have evolved over a period of time and the arrangements were changed in 1977 from a program base to a tax point base. Because of the increase in size of responsibility in the health care system we have indicated

10 that the Ministry has had an increasing managerial responsibility with respect to what is one of the largest industries in the province. I think it is a little difficult for many professionals, and they would feel fidgety with this term of the Ministry, but I think we should keep in mind with the budget exceeding 3.8 billion dollars a year, almost 29% of the total provincial budget is that of the Ministry of Health. So with the Ministry paying the major proportion of health care costs then I think the obvious increase in management is indicated.

20 The Ministry pays the major portion of hospital costs such as operating. It pays completely for the services provided in mental hospitals. It has arrangements for sharing costs of nursing homes, ambulance services, public health units, and those services provided by physicians and other health practitioners.

30 One of our responsibilities in the Ministry is the difficult task of trying to ensure the equitable distribution of services keeping in mind the geographic and demographic realities and the differing needs from area to area in the province. So our planning program then must try to create a balance between the availability of service, ease of access for the patient on one hand, and on the other hand the ability to deliver quality of care at a reasonable cost, and this being done in the present system of fiscal restraints in the province.

40 We have indicated the introduction of a new body or group of bodies within Ontario called the District Health Councils so the Ministry will be sharing

with the local areas responsibility for identification of needs and the alternatives and so on. Three of the District Health Councils now operating in Ontario are involved in the area north of the 50th parallel.

10 The responsibility for health services for registered Indians is a federal responsibility, but in stating that Native people do of course, use the provincial health system. When OHIP came into being registered Indian groups became participants with the provincial government providing full subsidy of insurance premiums.

20 Looking at the major problems affecting health in the area north of the 50th parallel we would list and we have such things as alcohol and drug abuse, high dental needs, the problem of transportation, the question of inadequate housing in relation to the broad spectrum of health, adequate nutrition, environmental sanitation and all those aspects, isolation of small
30 communities and the difficulty of providing professional health care in this type of setting, as there are difficulties in attracting and maintaining required manpower to staff the health care facilities after they have been established in the area.

40 These problems are all further complicated because of many divided responsibilities between provincial ministries with the local level, for instance the question of pollution in some of the areas that Doctor Hare was referring to in his submission. And it is further complicated by the divided jurisdiction between federal and provincial governments.

Looking for a moment at the existing health facilities and services, in the area of hospital and nursing stations we have outlined on Table 1 in our submission, the location and size and activity of the six hospital facilities including two federal hospitals which collectively have 282 active treatment beds, 8 federal nursing stations with each having four holding beds.

We have indicated to you that it is a very important and interesting problem, and that is the movement of patients, where patients must go to hospital for care. This I feel is one of our major problems. Another problem is that no mental health facilities exist north of the 50th parallel, although there are some visiting mental services and, of course, there are general hospital beds used for psychiatric purposes.

In the area of public health we would point out that there are three types of public health agencies serving the area under discussion. There is the provincially operated northern Ontario public health service and Doctor Copeman is the medical officer of health for this service and is also responsible for the service area programs and he is with me this morning. We have then also the delegation as in other parts of the province to the locally operated district health units. The northwestern area with headquarters in Kenora and the Thunder Bay Health Unit with its headquarters at Thunder Bay and other areas north of the 50th parallel as well as the Porcupine Health Unit with offices at Hearst and Kapuskasing operating within 25 miles of the 50th parallel. Then as well we have the federally operated health services.

Under our Ontario public health service we have mobile dental units and these were established many years ago and I think we are the first jurisdiction in the world to provide free dental care for isolated areas. These provide preventative treatment services only to pre-school and elementary school children and these services are provided at no cost to the parent in remote areas recognizing their difficulty in obtaining private services. We have four such units operating in the north and four more will be added during the next fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1978.

In the past we have had them located in a number of areas which we have listed for you in our submission, sir, areas north of the 50th parallel. One of the serious problems as we view it is that with the thrust in the Ministry to transfer as much as possible acute care from the institutions to the community the necessity for home care services are vital. In the area under discussion home care services are not available and we feel this is a major problem.

Vision services are provided where arrangements are made with the University of Waterloo School of Optometry, their Optometric Unit operates in the areas up north as do ophthalmological vans of the CNIB, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Services with respect to alcohol and drug abuse are very important. We would like to mention one statistic, that in the area under discussion one of the ten most frequent diagnoses recorded on records of patients

discharged from hospital with alcohol and drug abuse and for the province as a whole it was the 28th most frequently recorded diagnosis. I think this highlights the seriousness of this problem in the north.

10 I mentioned the area of underserviced area program. This problem has been going now for a decade and is designed to attract family practitioners into the areas of the north where there has been urgent need for the service. This has been a very successful program and north of the 50th parallel seven physicians are now practising under this program. As well in other areas 20 where we are able to support full-time medical or nurse practitioners, positions have been established.

30 The success of our program is often measured in physicians remaining in the areas in which they have settled under our program and being independent from our program. We have one physician at Red Lake and two at Sioux Lookout started under our system and are now remaining in that area without provincial support.

40 Another underserviced area program also provides financial inducement for dental practitioners. I would like to mention that some of the special programs that have been established on a cooperative basis, we have the Northwestern Ontario Medical Program which is a collaborative endeavour among health professionals and it is designed to exert a positive influence on the distribution of physicians and other health personnel in the area under such as you are concerned with.

10 The other program that has been operated similarly is the one established as a cooperative effort with the Universities of Toronto, Western Ontario and Queens, operating out of Sioux Lookout and Moose Factory. These programs offer visiting medical specialists' consultant services and educational support for health promotion, prevention, training, and continuing professional development, the things that we feel are needed to attract physicians to areas of northern Ontario.

20 A few words about the ambulance service in the north. We have land based ambulance service similar to other parts of the province. There is one established in the Pickle Lake Area and currently under consideration are ambulance services in Nakina and Longlac. We recognize the difficulties with land based ambulance services in the north and we have established arrangements for air ambulance service.

30 We have an arrangement in the Moose Factory area for the use of a helicopter during freeze-up and break-up periods, and we have other arrangements whereby air ambulance can be called in with a minimum of red tape and on short notice where needed.

40 We have also made arrangements for patients that must travel to Winnipeg for OHIP to pick up all or part of the ambulance costs.

Studies seem to be going on all the time in various health problems and one we would like to bring to your attention is the one recently undertaken to evaluate

the problems and deficiencies of health care services in the Moose Factory catchment area. This study has a team of representatives from the federal, provincial and, as well as Ontario, the Quebec people and Native groups have been represented on this study team and while the recommendations in the report are still under consideration it appears to us that action is required in the areas of co-ordination between federal and provincial governments and this seems to be an on-going and continuing problem; the need to enhance local participation by Native people, and the need to encourage to a much greater extent than has been possible in the past, the training of Native people in various technical positions and health related roles; and of course, the continuing dialogue between governments and local residents.

In closing, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to indicate that we have in our final paragraph that the Ministry recognizes the problems of remote and isolated areas as well as of the native peoples. The Underserviced Area Program has had a good start in dealing with only one aspect of these problems. In addition, the Ministry, in its regional planning programs for northwestern and northeastern Ontario, has recognized the need to work with district health councils in the north as they become established to develop strategies to deal with the needs of scattered population and remote communities. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Martin with regard to the District Health Councils, that is regional planning, is that policy a furtherance of the decentralization of the decision making within the Ministry?

10 A. Yes, this was part of the proposal made
by Doctor Potter who was Minister of Health I believe in
1971 and the recommendation with the type of large pro-
gram or large industry in town, it was simply impossible
for the planning particularly the need of local
community to be met by centralized operation and the first
step in this matter was the development for this planning.
We do not have at the present time an executive function,
we do not transfer to them a lump sum and say, divide it
up for your area, but before any capital or change in
operating investments are made by the Ministry in an area
the District Health Council, their requests are very
20 carefully considered.

THE COMMISSIONER: For example in the north-
west or the northeast, the policy of their participating
more fully in the decisions in relation to the Ministry?

30 A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Martin. A copy
of your submission will be filed as Exhibit No. 203.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 203:

Submission of the Ministry
of Health given by Mr. Gordon
Martin.

MR. WATKINS: We now have a presentation
made by the Ontario Public Interest Research Group.

CONNIE CLEMENT

10 "I am speaking on behalf of the Ontario Public Interest Research Group. The Ontario Public Interest Research Group is a student-funded, student-controlled organization which which presently has chapters at five Ontario universities. OPIRG uses students and student-employed staff to research, and provide action and education to assist community groups.

20 OPIRG has been involved in issues of central concern to northern Ontario in the past through publication of a tabloid on mercury pollution and a corporate profile of Reed International. At the Pickle Lake hearing the Waterloo chapter of OPIRG discussed the reasons for the types of problems resulting from corporate exploitation in Northern Ontario. More often
30 than not the motives of large transnational corporations based in distant metropolitan centres and the needs of local people are in direct conflict.

40 Before moving on to comments aimed directly at the Commission and its workings, let me state briefly a few of the most important factors that should be incorporated in planning future development north of 50°:

- Most important perhaps is the demand of Native people for self-determination,

"both culturally and economically.

- The goals and direction of any development schemes should be set locally.
- Pursued development options should not be detrimental to either local social patterns and culture, or to the capacity of the local environment to adapt to changes.
- This restriction means that development should proceed slowly and have long-term, as well as short-term, benefits for the region.
- By moving secondary industries into northern Ontario, the people of the north can increasingly take part in various stages of production.
- Such a change would alter the present exploitive-extractive nature of what has generally been termed 'development'.

This Commission's efforts to inform the media and the public of its activities thus far have been inadequate. Public interest groups that are already active in areas of concern to the commission are finding it difficult to keep track of what the commission is doing; those groups that are not yet involved are not being

10 "incorporated into the workings of the commission. Although outlining for itself a broad outlook, the commission to date has held back from offering any direction to the groups concerned with its mandate. This has meant that the knowledge that individuals and organizations have of the commission has been limited to media coverage -- and media coverage has not always been complete or unbiased.

20 It is imperative that the commission publicize every step it undertakes. We are told that copies of briefs are to be distributed throughout the province. However, the list of libraries which will receive briefs is not a long list; the list of libraries which will receive full transcripts has not yet been released. The sites for collection of commission materials should be more varied and more extensive.

30 The commission, in order to foster full participation throughout the province, must travel to people's places of residence. Hearings should be held in all Native communities, small settle-
40 ments as well as larger towns. Hearings should be scheduled at a time of year when it is both convenient and easy for people to get to the hearings. This is particularly important for Native people travelling to settlements in order to speak before the commission.

Although the questions of what types of development and how much development should take

10 "place in Northern Ontario are of paramount importance to residents of the North, people throughout Ontario and Canada will be affected by the direction future development takes in Northern Ontario. It is therefore crucial that southern Ontarians have an opportunity to make their views known.

20 To this end, hearings should be held throughout the southern portion of the province. Obviously, two days of hearings in Toronto is insufficient to accommodate the large number of concerned individuals in southern Ontario.

30 To insure extensive public participation, resources must be made available to citizens' groups and Native people to use as they see fit in preparing briefs and taking part in hearings. Extensive funding of groups and individuals should be accompanied by access to commission information and personnel. Full access to government documents relating to areas of concern should be demanded by the commission to assist groups researching briefs.

40 OPIRG urges the commission to keep the broad perspective outlined in its stated mandate. We are well aware that development issues cannot be adequately examined without understanding both short and long-term influences on social, economic and cultural conditions. The broad perspective undertaken allows the commission to look at development in its entirety, to examine combined

"effects of projects, and to avoid a piecemeal approach.

10 However, OPIRG is very concerned that the commission intends to make no recommendations about specific development projects. It is important that the impact of projects such as the Onakawana Project and proposed Ontario Hydro river diversion and damming schemes be analysed individually and in combination and that recommendations specifically concerning these projects be included in your report.

20 At this time OPIRG strongly urges the commission to call for a complete moratorium on all capital-intensive development north of 50°. If development projects are allowed to proceed before the commission's study terminates, the recommendations of the commission will be no more than an
30 empty gesture.

40 Your commission contains within it the possibility of positively influencing the future of northern peoples and the northern environment, and of bringing together concerned people in both southern and northern Ontario. OPIRG hopes that this possibility can be actualized.

Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, this question of moratorium, what are you suggesting with regard to that?

Are you recommending that all work and all major products in the north be stopped until the commission has completed its work?

10 A. I feel the commission should recommend that the proposals that are underway not be able to be implemented at this point. At this point by having the commission, the Reed Paper Company, the Ontario Hydro project, with the commission's hearings in progress, etc., development
20 of the Onakawana Project is being initiated at this point and I think that those kinds of development schemes need to be kept at the point where they are not implemented.

Q. As you know the Onakawana has been deferred under the Environmental Assessment Act and it will presumably come in a hearing before that Board and you say that is not the proper procedure to be followed?

30 A. I feel that at this point with the Commission having a broad field, that Environmental Assessment hearing with Onakawana is inadequate and that until Onakawana is put in the total context of development in the north, that it should not proceed and the Commission has the possibility of doing that and the Environmental
40 Assessment hearings might stop it.

Q. And you are talking about proceeding on an individual basis?

A. Yes, and I think the Commission has the possibility of tying that in.

MR. WATKINS: If we could have a copy of your submission please, and it will become Exhibit No. 204.

---EXHIBIT NO. 204:

Submission by the Ontario
Public Interest Research Group
given by Connie Clement.

MR. WATKINS: Our next speaker is Robert Hunter and Mr. Hunter would you introduce your colleagues to us, please. Mr. Hunter's colleague will be speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Education.

MR. HUNTER

My name is Mr. Hunter and my colleague is Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan will lead off and I will talk on different topics.

MR. W. MORGAN

Thank you, the Ministry of Education is pleased to present at this time what will be an abbreviated overview of the organization on legislation and policy provisions through which we attempt to meet the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education and the provision of education to the residents of the northern portion of the province.

I wish to assure you sir, that if there is any need for detailed information at a later date in support of the references we would be more than happy to provide them for you. You will note in the brief which

we have presented that by far the most common form of organizational approach in the small communities with which you are concerned is through a type of organization known as the District School Area Board. This really in effect is a mini form of organization which is a board administered by elected persons, elected by the residents of the community, and in part funded by the taxation, the assessed value of the properties within the school area.

Now, I will be referring to that later, but I must say at this time, that the amount of funding which derives from the taxes on the properties is extremely minimal and in fact is limited by statute to eight mills of the equalized assessed value of the property.

Now, other than the District School Area Boards the communities of Red Lake and Dryden have the largest divisional Boards of Education and a portion of their area jurisdiction does extend above the 50th parallel. You will note too that there is a board serving a number of communities in northwestern Ontario above Lake Superior, known as the North of Superior Roman Catholic Separate School Board and a portion of their jurisdiction does extend above the 50th parallel, notably the Town of Nakina and the Nakina area.

That fundamentally, is the form of organization administered by the Ministry. That, of course, is supplemented by the schools and organizations which are provided by the federal authorities for that area or the Natives in that area.

Now, we attempt to provide support through our regional offices, three of which are located in northern Ontario, in fact three of the total of six regional offices in the province are located at North Bay, Sudbury and Thunder Bay, and through these offices we provide professional personnel known as Area Superintendents and these are gentlemen, or ladies as the case may be, and they take the direct supervisory responsibility for these jurisdictions in the school area board that normally would be undertaken by a director of education in larger jurisdictions, so that the Ontario supervisory responsibility is directly administered through the area superintendent.

In addition to that the statistical and business and accounting responsibilities in these jurisdictions is undertaken by the business and finance officials in our regional office. They have a very heavy involvement in virtually every aspect of the business operations of the school jurisdiction, the budgeting and provision supplies and the maintenance of plants and the whole thing.

In addition to that we have a very well prepared learning resources centre in Thunder Bay and Sudbury for the provision to this jurisdiction of print materials and video tapes and that type of learning material and the jurisdictions do call very heavily and very frequently upon these resources and we attempt to keep them at a high level of quality and supply.

Through our central office here in Toronto we provide service of the recruitment in the training of teachers in staffing schools, and we have established a

common salary scale, an allowance scale for the teachers who serve in these remote schools.

10 In addition to that we offer programs of professional development which are designed to be most appropriate to the particular professional circumstances and responsibilities that the teachers will have to face in that environment. We have a radio communications service at Thunder Bay and in Sudbury where we can be in contact where there is no telephone service to some of these areas and it is particularly helpful if an emergency arises, and that radio communication is continued to be used as a form of communication.

20 I would like to make brief reference to a research document which was funded under contractual research by the Ministry of Education through the Ontario Institute for studies in Education and it was addressed to the problems of the education of adolescents in remote areas of Ontario. Dr. Ryan was the chief investigator of that research project and it has brought out some very interesting arguments and findings related to the existence of bussing the students and the dislocation of students having to live from week to week away from home in order to get the full educational opportunities. We have left several copies here, or we will leave them, and I think you will find that it will give you some interesting insights into the impact of the problem of adolescents in the north with regard to educational opportunities.

40 I think sir, in the interest of time I may just stop there and if you have any specific questions.

Mr. Hunter would like to have the opportunity to speak for a few minutes on the unique provisions which we have in force in attempting to accommodate the learning needs of our Native residents.

MR. HUNTER

Thank you Mr. Morgan. I think Mr. Commissioner, there are two things that we should highlight within our brief and one is the native people and there are two situations, one has to do with funding and the other has to do with the question of teacher training curriculum programs and things of that sort. There are four items on that side that I think we might just highlight for you briefly. One is the fact that there are now in the province two teacher training programs that we have established at Lakehead University and also University of Western Ontario, particularly for the training of teachers for the Native schools.

Now, that is not to say that they cannot teach in any other Ontario school, but the prime move was to educate Native people to be able to go back and be the teachers both in our schools in the northern areas and in the federal schools, since they hire teachers as far as possible for Ontario. There is a different admission requirement placed on these people to make it possible for many more of them to get into the Ontario training program.

We certify them with a basic Ontario teaching certificate and then it is made possible for them to pursue their university degree after receiving their

certificate rather than having to have it in advance as is required for all the teachers in the province. These are two year programs and are being subscribed to quite well by the native people.

10 We also last year began a counsellor's program. There is a considerable need for counsellors with the background and understanding of native people and with the Department of Indian Affairs we circularized all of the native organizations and we made available a counsellor training program at Laurentian University. It is a three-part summer course and we will be issuing a
20 provincial certificate as a counsellor to people for the first time who do not have at the time teacher's certificates, but who will use their skills to facilitate school programs, although they are not teachers.

30 We also produced in cooperation with the federal government curriculum material and this is an on-going project and again we brought along several copies for you that I think you may find interesting. We have resource guidelines, people of Native ancestry and we have another guideline with the same title of People of Native Ancestry and these are curriculum guidelines that we would like to leave a few copies with you. These are
40 being used not only in schools that we might call Native schools, but also a number of our other schools to help our white children understand the Native people of the province better. We have had very good reception here.

A fourth thing we are doing is providing totally at Ministry expense, counsellors at Thunder Bay

and in Red Lake to accommodate the needs of the children who are not registered Indians, but who are Native children and who come to those cities, that is the City of Thunder Bay and the Town of Red Lake in order to go to high school.

10 The federal government is funding for their part counsellors at the same places and we coordinate the programs, so there are counsellors made available at these places where children have to leave home and they come to these communities to go to secondary school. These counsellors relate back to the local communities and talk to their parents and they operate a home finding service, they help to locate boarding houses and they are available firstly, twenty-four hours a day so it is an over and above service beyond the counselling service in the school. These people have a specific person to whom they can relate in these two communities.

20
30 The equivalent Native program in Geraldton is held through the local secondary school. Those are the four things we wanted to highlight in that direction. The other thing I think perhaps we might take a moment on since it seems to be a little confusing in the first instance and that is, who funds education for whom and where, and in essence if a person is resident on a reserve or is a registered Indian in unorganized territory, that would mean territory outside of the district, then it is the federal government. Any other Native person or registered Indian is our responsibility in education. So if they reside in a school district they are our responsibility and if they are on a reserve they are the federal

10 government's responsibility. We coordinate with the federal government and we are not aware of any particular difficulties. We pay roughly the same kinds of expenses. We bear the cost of all the children for room and board and transportation from the home when they go to secondary school. The federal government does likewise for registered Indians coming from the reserves.

20 The general pattern is that the elementary education is provided in the community, as Mr. Morgan said by different school area boards or by the federal government on the reserve. The secondary education is the centralized areas where we have high schools, a new one of which is in Moosonee which just opened two years ago. The alternative for those children, one or two or three children in a totally isolated area is correspondence courses available through our Ministry here in Toronto at no charge whatever. We provide books and paper and all materials.

30 Now, that is the general pattern of funding and the differentiation of responsibility. I think those are the highlight areas that we'd like to bring forth.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: This funding arrangement is worked out between the two governments?

MR. HUNTER: Yes.

Q. Could I ask you, in travelling through the north the recurring theme seems to be people wishing to participate in the decisions affecting the Native people and their lives and the lives of their children. Could I ask you if that is policy

orientation of your Ministry, to try to de-segregate or de-centralize the decision making function of your Ministry, and if so what steps have been taken.

10 MR. MORGAN: Just speaking in general terms and to supplement what I'm saying, there has been a very considerable de-centralization of responsibility for supervision to local jurisdictions from the central office of the Ministry and perhaps even more significant, a curricular responsibility. It was only a few short years ago that we used to have courses of study in which they were expected to be closely adhered to. Within the past 20 four or five years we have changed to the informal dogma of guidelines which is more a broad brush or philosophical approach to a subject or particular topic of learning within which the local jurisdictions may place their own content and their own emphasis to give perhaps more appropriate learning as it relates to the community or the socio-economic conditions in the community. Those are 30 two thrusts where, that each board has in de-centralization, and there is a development of curriculum materials - throughout the entire province. It is not confined to a small group.

40 MR. HUNTER: I think there are two things we could mention. There is a wish expressed about gaining control of our education and if they have a school board, those school boards are elected and they do in fact, therefore, have a very significant role. There are, however, at the same time about a half dozen boards where on several occasions the election has failed for/^{want of} anyone to come forward and say, we want volunteers to stand for election.

When that happens we have to take back at least for a two year or one year period, take back the overall responsibility. In some cases they have not been willing to sit on the school board and in that case there would not be that much input and there are half a dozen schools at the present time. Now, these are schools with perhaps ten or fifteen or twenty children each. There is another move however we are facilitating and that is with respect to federal schools and you may well hear from the federal people on that, but they have a provision now where they will turn over the education dollars to a particular Indian Band and the Band then has the option of getting education with one of our schools if there is one adjacent or providing their education through some agreement where they might even do it themselves and we have the first case of this in the northwest, it is not above 50, but I would not be surprised to see up there very shortly, where they have registered the Band operated school as a private school and they ask us to come and admit that school and we will go in and help them out in their program and in fact we give substantial help and certify the school as eligible to grant provincial diplomas, but it will be totally operated by the northern people.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MR. WATKINS: I have one brief question. The commission will be hearing a presentation in Moosonee made on behalf of the James Bay Education Centre and I would just like you to clarify for me today, what the position of the Ministry is with respect to funding of the

board's operations.

MR. HUNTER: You are asking a specific question about the funding of the continued education?

10 MR. WATKINS: I'm looking at 18(a) of your submission. I note you say the Ministry of Education provides the education centre with a grant of \$100,000.00 per annum. What would the grant be and how should it be applied?

20 MR. HUNTER: I cannot assure the grant is given in the future so the grant is listed in our Ministry and it must pass the legislature, I can only say that it is our expectation that it will pass the legislature and certainly be put forward. The cabinet took a decision about a year ago now that the funding in the James Bay education centre would be by the Ministry, by program, so that if there is, as there is for example a nursery school
30 in that centre, that funding will go through the Ministry of Community and Social Services and adult education would follow through the Ministry of Colleges and University for northern colleges for that kind of program. Our Ministry has no program at this centre because we have no school in that area now. They used to provide secondary education.
40 However, we were the originating Ministry of the centre back in 1967-68 and we felt an obligation particularly because of the high costs, we made a commitment to fund at a level of \$100,000.00 per year and we intend to continue as long as it is approved in the legislature.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much. A copy

of your submission will be filed as Exhibit No. 205.
I should mention as well that the attachments to the
exhibit made by the Ministry of Education will form part
of that exhibit.

---EXHIBIT NO. 205:

Submission by The Ontario
Ministry of Education given
by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hunter.

MR. WATKINS: Now ladies and gentlemen,
Peter Kelly who has addressed our meetings in the north
on two occasions and will likely be addressing us again in
Kenora in January has asked to address this meeting
briefly at this time. Mr. Kelly, please.

PETER KELLY

I would like to start off by saying a
greeting in Indian. This is a matter of genuine concern
in the northern area, not only because the hearings were
cancelled, but because of your health. The people there
have a great respect for yourself and your colleagues.
Also the second thing I want to say is that I have no
prepared brief. I have something that I feel should be
said. Some people have spoken to you about very philosoph-
ical things, things that have to do with psychology and
psychiatry and by and large these are lettered people
that speak to you, but I want to speak to you at another
level which I believe we will be dealing with in the next
three years and I'm sure you are going to be around for the
next three years, and what I have to say, that at some
point in your hearings you are going to come up against a

dilemma and you are going to wonder how you will deal with the dilemma when it is presented to you either in words, or any other method of communication you may have. These are the things that I want to talk to you about.

10 I want to talk to you about a number of legends and the reason I want to talk about the legends is because they hold many keys to the ways in which the Indian people live and why they do certain things and why it is that the well intentioned government programs so many times fail, or why government programs fail and why it is that all these things, simple words and communication
20 systems - and what I have to talk about comes to me from many generations and I believe you understand a lot of these things, that to understand this you would have to speak the language.

30 That first drawing on the wall is the world image or the world view of the Ojibway people. It is the eastern entrance, and the lines represent the different powers or the different stages in which a religious person, a person initiated in the Indian religion must go through. Also that tells the origin of the people as to how they saw themselves. I believe that anthropologists and archaeologists simply entirely missed the boat, and they were out for lunch on a number of counts in this
40 regard, because they forgot one thing completely and that is they did not attempt to understand the language.

How this came to me is by one legend. My mother told me of a legend. He was walking along the shoreline and as he was walking he decided to go up on the rock

and he was on the rock and he looked out on the ocean and he saw this great body of water. He did not know what the ocean was, but he went down to the water and said to himself, I will have a drink. He had a drink and no sooner did he have the drink then he spit the water right out. He said to the water, you are not fit that the Indian people should use you for drinking water, but you do have a purpose and for that reason I will give you a name and that name he gave to the salt water was salt water.

My mother told me this legend when I was quite young and I did not realize the whole significance of that legend until many, many years later, after I came out of many years of suffering from alcoholism, that I came to discover many, many things.

The second diagram, and I want to come back to the first one afterwards, the second diagram is simply the entrance of the Ojibway hall or the Ojibway place where they hold the dancing ceremonies, and the progression is from the eastern entrance to the west into the north and back to the east and that is how they do the dances. I am not an Iroquois and, therefore, I cannot speak for the Iroquois people, but I just wanted to put that other diagram to illustrate that the Iroquois people dance entirely the other way, they have the eastern entrance and they have the area at the southern portion of their longhouse and they house visitors there and I have had occasion to be a visitor there.

The third diagram has to do with the shaking tent. A shaking tent is very directly connected with the

first diagram and would go about the third squiggly line that I drew there. Now, to come back to the world view, when the Indian people are initiated into their religion what happens is that this comes to them by way of a trauma, by way of a dream or by way of some message, by the way of a dream that a human being has about yourself. The first line at the top represents power that the initiated must move to. That form at the top is the serpent and the serpent has only one body. The next one, depending on the particular totem which the Ojibway people believe in. If for any other reason that the dream, the trauma, or other dreams or other messages, a person must go into the second initiation and again this is more powerful. The re-entrance in the second phase and at this time that line represented by even more power and it is represented by the two horns that the serpent has. The third is very similar under similar circumstances, but this time the serpent is representative of having horns on both ends of the snake or the serpent.

The fourth line, they are symbols of herbal cures, the trees represented are cures which people take when they are ill and the bottom one is representative of the cures taken from different types of flowers. I omitted to draw the different small animals and the different birds and the different bone structures and the different ways in which you utilize these animals and in different parts of the animals for curing purposes.

At the eastern entrance it is regarded as the smaller Great Lakes being combined, you begin to see that the eastern entrance is really the St. Lawrence.

Also the second Great Lake to the third Great Lake and on to Lake Superior, and the third initiation and the fourth initiation, the animal or the spirit he received from the Indian people to the Great Spirit because no one sees the Great Spirit, and no one dares mention the Great Spirit, the only words he uses to the Great Spirit is hyto and no one really knows what that means and I suppose why that is so because in the Indian religion if you are initiated you do not use the name of the bear because it is like the bear knows everything and thinks everything, so you don't say anything about the bear, but you refer to the bear in the third person.

Accordingly no one mentions the Great Spirit in that way and I believe this is an indication of the humility which is enshrined incorporated into the Indian description of all people themselves. In the third form of initiation, the great turtle, that has been changed, previously by the people where the Ojibways move from one place to another and as their families move from one place to another the word prior to that was Mishimitinuck. If you understand and you look at geography and you come to understand the Straits of Mackinac being called Michilimackinac, this is where the great turtle lives.

There is a legend in the Ojibway folklore which describes a human being consumed by a sturgeon and then being called another Indian name. When one Indian saw the Great Spirit or saw the ocean for the first time he saw a great shell coming to the surface. He didn't know what that creature was and today in the initiation ceremonies in the Indian religion people have

10 what can be described as a sea shell. Sea shells in Lake of the Woods in my opinion are a very great rarity, so that suggests that the Indian people, the Ojibways, have migrated from the Atlantic Seaboard through the St. Lawrence River into Sault Ste. Marie which is where they gathered for many, many centuries and then travelled westward.

20 I am telling you these things because no one has told you about the geography or the universe in which the Ojibway people live. Also, in the fourth drawing, the chart is the name given by the Ojibways to the people who are non-Indian. A lot of people can translate that as being white man, Wayminigosi. If you take the middle word and take the root word, it is tree and that is out of the trees we make logs and out of the logs we make forts and cabins and the first prefix comes from the word Nitchiwata, which is my friend and my companion.

30 In the Ojibway word Wash describes a dwelling which is that word Ozhi. Now, that is descriptive and I'm sure it goes into the Ojibway country and that the beaver lives in a beaver house and they are called Waives, so we have in the ocean, it is called my companion who lives in a wooden drum, there is no description of the white or red or black and I believe this is what the Indians did when they came to the Treaty Three area. Anishnawbe a lot of people give it different interpretations and anthropologists give it a different meaning, so do archeologists.

40 Anishnawbe, if you ask the Crees and the Ojibway will tell you that its any male, whether an

10 animal, it is a male, if it is a man, it is a male, and in this context we say Anishnawbe, a man which includes female because we are talking about all men. Anishnawbe in our language means to be unworthy or insignificant and this philosophical orientation is to be humble, so Anishnawbe means the humble people before the eyes of the Great Spirit and the orientation lines strive for humility.

20 So that when we deal with people who are aggressive, aggressive behaviour in people that deal with that strive for humility, he has some kind of complex. When an aggressor moves a person or wants to move a person who is striving for humility that person who is in a humble position will relinquish that position, the aggressor will take that position and this is why John Kelly spoke about the analogy of the law and the Treaty Three area. He took these from these words.

30 There is several more legends I want to tell you because they play a significant part in our life. The first one is the origin of Pawkwa-ish which is where I came from. Many years ago Shawnibinas was an Indian agent and lived in a place called Big Grassy and he came from there in his canoe and he was on his way to the eastern lakes to get material for his peace pipe and he had a dream that he was supposed to do things for some of the Chiefs. By Cyclone Point something happened and he was taken by the water serpents. The water serpents took him underground, under the water, under the rocks, underneath Crow Portage and onto Crow Lake. And what happened, he came face to face with the Great Serpent which has a great deal of force. He said, I come from the Ojibway

people, I come from the south of the lake and the Great Spirit got in the boat and they challenged each other in a dual. They discovered that Shawsobinas was indeed a person who had gone through the eight initiation rights of the Ojibway religion. And he said I have nothing here except my medicine which is in my pouch. The dual started and Shawsobinas was the victor. As it happened there was a thunderbird in Red Lake and his name was Shawnibinas which means Shawni is the south and binas is the thunderbird and he was in the deeper end of the lake. Shawnibinas had a dream and felt sickness and slowly went to sleep and as he slept thunderbird came to him and said Shawsobinas your brother is in trouble, you must go to his aid. At the same time out in the west, by northwest angle there is another holy man and he too went into a deep sleep and was spoken to by the same thunderbird and indicated that Shawnibinas was in trouble. In Keewatin and Keewatin is the Indian word or Ojibway word for the north and there was an Indian medicine man living around the Rat Portage area whose name was an Indian and that is thunderbird from the north and he too went into the same sleep and as they went to sleep they went into the coma. They descended with the thunderbirds in Crow Lake and they destroyed the area where the Great Serpents lived.

As the water broke and as the rocks broke the serpents came out and they were destroyed. That is the origin of Crow Portage. That was an important lesson in my opinion because we are dealing here with people on the one hand who believe in Christianity and on the other hand we are getting to the people who do not believe in Christianity, but by and large strive in all aspects and all facets

of life to strive for humility in the style of the Great Spirit. They do not kill anybody for their religion because other religions do, and what we have here, we have people who question, we have atheists and we have agnostics and we have people that say this religion is not worthy of consideration, that the Indian religion is not worthy of consideration, but that is only because we deal with one plus one which makes two or as I went to a residential school I was taught there are three persons in one God which comprised the Holy Trinity, or I was told in another class about one Jesus plus one Jesus to make two Jesus' and that is a kind of contradiction.

We have a different level of consciousness and my statement is this, the people that advise you, the scientists that advise you to deal with tables and they deal with concrete buildings, they deal with people and objects; the people that are going to be addressing you in the next three years are in an entirely different level of consciousness. You will in your next three years grasp what that different level of consciousness is, and when you feel that consciousness by some lonely lake by yourself listening to animals and listening to the birds you will grasp that, you will see why it is necessary that a certain consensus must be reached before a decision is made in a particular community.

You will see why it will take days and days before an Indian will give you a response to a particular question which is required by scientists. This is why you will find why programs fail, this is the different level of consciousness that I am talking about.

I want to tell you about a another legend. The legend is called, the Law of Split Tailed Beaver. The beaver live in beaver houses. What happens in a beaver house, whether it is a rock at the bottom of the beaver house. This is so little beavers and mature beavers can whittle on their teeth so that the teeth will not grow into their skulls causing brain damage, causing erratic behaviour patterns. If a beaver does not behave or does not perform the same way as other beavers, the mature beavers will chase that beaver out of the house. Such an example would be if that beaver does not carry his own weight, does not perform according to the dictates of the other beavers, then he is kicked out of the beaver house.

This is an important lesson because in the Indian legend, that is the Ojibway legend this was told a tale of a man who came from the north and who travels with the cold, cold blizzards. If you hear him holler and if you hear him scream you are supposed to take your children into shelter, and stay there until this noise has abated. If you do not the Windigo will surface and you will hear him scream and you will hear him howl and all the children will pass into a coma or they will pass out, because when the Windigo sees little children he does not see them as little children, he sees them as little beavers and that is why he will assume the little beavers are little children.

This is a story of a cannibal Jack that I am telling you. It has important significance in this way because the beaver house and the Windigo are very directly interconnected. If an Indian community observes

10 one of their kind who exhibits aberrant behaviour they will look after that Indian and they will not send him to an institution, they will care for that Indian as if he were another Indian. If the disease progresses that person will be taken out of the tribe and he will be left on an island or in a bush somewhere to die a very slow and painful death. This is the law of the split tailed beaver because that Indian will not die of starvation because he is attuned to the ways of the wild and he will survive. What will kill him is the isolation and the loneliness.

20 The lesson here is that if you take Indian people and put them away in institutions as in residential schools, jails, mental institutions, these people will die a very slow, painful death because they cannot stand to be away from their own kind. You will feed them and they will eat, but they will not be the same again.

30 This lesson will also have an important modern day significance in this way. If you take people, Indian people, and if you apply laws where Indian people are incarcerated for drunken behaviour and you apply that indiscriminately to one race of people which is the Indian people, you will find at a particular time that jail filled with Indian people. From the taxpayers standpoint it will cost the taxpayer a lot of money. But from the Indian people you have not learned anything. The important lessons that have to be learned from legends, these are the significant things that must be learned.

40

10 The other legend I want to tell you is
this and I was told to be here for only a few minutes,
but I think it is important that I tell you. A child had
a rash on her forehead and he was sick. No one knew the
nature of that sickness that he had. He was taken to the
doctor's in Kenora and Dryden and to Fort Frances, and
to Rainy River and to some American doctors at International
Falls in Minnisota and he was not cured. The mother out
of frustration sought the advice of some Indian people
and immediately was told, you see the elders and you
20 should see the medicine men. She did this and they
brought the child and the mother to the shaking tent. In
the shaking tent no holy man becomes a shaking tent, a
practitioner or specialist or whatever, because he has no
way of communicating that in the English language. You
don't get to be a shaking tent holding that until you have
gone through the different stages of the Ojibway religion
30 and have passed through the eight initiation rites.
Not anything, a person no matter how much they tell you
would they become a shaking tent, a specialist.

40 In a shaking tent by the Michilimackinac
the shaking tent, the interceder, the person who intercedes
is the Great Turtle and that is the shape of the tent
because it comes from the third and the fourth and into
the eighth initiation rites. This family was told to take
the child to the shaking tent. They did this and I think
this is an important lesson, because the father was asked
why is your child sick and the father said he did not
know. Then the interrogation started. What did you do to

the frogs and to the insects and to the worms, and to the creatures that live underground, and the father said nothing. What did you do to the fish? And again nothing. What did you do to the animals and nothing. What did you do to the birds? Nothing. What did you do to the Indian people and again it was negative. Do you recall anything that you did to another human being and again he thought and the mother was asked the same questions and the same procedure was taken and it was negative all the way through.

The child was brought into the shaking tent and the spirit of the child spoke. The reason why I am sick is because of one of my parents. I love my parents, but I cannot say which one it is that is harming me. Again the father was brought forward or the spirit of the father was brought forward and he said, yes I was in the First World War and the enemy had wiped out all my friends and in frustration I left the trench. As I left the trench I saw the bodies of the enemy lying there and I kicked the enemy on the forehead thereby removing a large part of the skin from his forehead.

When the man came back to this country again this thing haunted his memory and his dreams. Then the medicine man said, give us a demonstration of how you put your child to sleep. The father took the child into his arms and stroked his forehead, and I believe this is what or the kind of thing that Fred was talking about, that the great psychiatrists were talking about, this message I have brought to you has been developed over thousands and thousands of years by the people of North America.

The child became well because the father then discovered obviously what was causing the sickness of that child. The child became well after an application of local ointments, again from the cures or the herbal cures learned by the medicine men.

10 I am telling you this because you will hear of dreams, some people already have spoken to you about dreams. Some people have told you that they are sick and you will hear old ladies and old men and children speaking to you about dreams and I would like you to remember these things, because they are in fact seeing you as someone from a different culture, someone that brings good tidings. 20 I want to share these things with you because I have a great affection for you as a person, I have a great affection for your colleagues. I believe in the Hartt Commission, it is going to work because the Indian people are going to make it work.

30 In conclusion I want to describe to you the names that we have given to the French people in the Ojibway language, they are called Pawkwa-ish and if you look at your early history books in the third or fourth grade level you will see them described as pork eaters. The American are called longknife and it simply means slow men. In Ojibway there is another one called shpitina which 40 is an old Ojibway word which means Shpitina, which means slow rising hill. If you look at Penetanguishene and when an Ojibway or Cree hears that word Penetanguishene the concept that immediately comes to mind is the place where the hill and where the sand/^{and gravel}rolls down that hill. These are the things that the Indian people will be teaching you and

because they are a different level of consciousness and that level of consciousness essentially has to do with the striving for humility. Thank you.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Peter. Ladies and gentlemen, we are running short on time and we were scheduled to break at 1:00. Commissioner Hartt, would you be prepared to hear one or two submissions? Perhaps I should ask if there is anyone here who was scheduled to make a presentation who would prefer to do it now rather than come back after lunch.

---EXHIBIT NO. 206: Charts of Treaty #3.

MR. WATKINS: The next speaker will be Ontario Society for Environmental Management, Doctor Robert Dorney.

DOCTOR ROBERT DORNEY

Mr. Justice Hartt, members of the committee, it is a pleasure to be asked to present to you today a brief and we hope our remarks will prove helpful in your deliberations. In retrospect I think our brief is coached in very technical terms, but it has an emotional appeal which derives in part from our own paradigms which relate to life and the land. We normally don't talk about these things directly, we talk about them indirectly and we do that in our professional practise and again it results in very technical terminology and as a result our brief is in pretty technical language. We would like to first express our concerns that professional associations is a

process of information and the procedures it will follow and the approach it will take rather than address specifics with respect to northern environment.

You will find that this will include both the social and the natural and my colleague, Tom Lowen, who is a social scientist on my right, will address those issues.

"This is consistent with our view that the Commission will establish important precedents for large scale environmental investigations that will have significant import well beyond the geographic boundaries established for the Commission. In this brief we first outline the nature of our Society followed by some general concerns which we have about the evolution of the environmental impact assessment process in Ontario. Our interest in seeing northern development in the context of interdisciplinary wisdom requires special attention to institutions and groups capable of doing the job. We then address the scope and strategy of the Commission's work followed by a number of suggestions with regard to how we, as an association, may be able to assist the Commission in its work.

PURPOSE, HISTORY AND NATURE OF THE SOCIETY

The Ontario Society for Environmental Management is an interdisciplinary association made up of individual scientists and professionals from a wide variety of disciplines, including

"the social, natural and engineering sciences and the design professions. Our interest involves five component first, standards of work quality in the applied environmental sciences, secondly, educational needs and development, third is public accountability, fourth, certification and fifth, ethics.

We would just like to address some general concerns. Although your inquiry has not been set up under, and indeed is completely independent from the recently proclaimed Environmental Assessment Act, we believe that there are strong parallels between your work and specific environmental assessment of designated undertakings under the jurisdiction of the Act. We believe, therefore, that your work will influence future application of the Act.

This point is particularly important because the nature of the Assessment Act does not allow it to give clear guidelines as to what constitutes a complete or satisfactory methodology from which appropriate decisions can arise.

The U.S. experience with the National Environmental Policy Act suggests that the approach used is a quantity approach - i.e. either my stack of evidence is higher than yours - or a single indicator approach - or the cost/benefit analysis is used to determine the final outcome. These types of approaches have severe limitations in areas such as Northern Ontario where

"social/cultural considerations and certain spiritual ones which we just discussed are difficult to bonafide and are particularly significant.

10 This means furthermore that in Northern Ontario where money is generated in Toronto or Ottawa (or from other capital cities of the world) we can hire the best professional expertise while local units of government or local organizations are ill-equipped to present a coherant or credible case for the forms in which these cases are presented. 20 This inherent imbalance can be corrected fairly easily by releasing funds to local agencies or groups for interdisciplinary evaluation.

30 Furthermore our experience suggests that 10% of the total assessment cost is sufficient for local groups to assess the quality of that assessment in terms of the input of that particular group or region. So that in other words if \$1,000.00 was spent on an assessment \$100.00 is sufficient for a group to get into it and see how it relates to their needs. In other words one large block of 40 money can have a multiplying effect by small fee grants given to groups to assess it.

We are also concerned with the legalistic principles set up for the Commission. Most legal practice is based upon determining historical fact

10 "not upon probably futures, and we hope that you will be able to develop new processes and approaches that will be more appropriate to a futuristic thinking where policies, strategies, scenarios, alternatives or options can be tested against some specific environmental quality criteria and these we suggest can be guided furthermore by specific environmental management principles of which there are approximately forty, such as the concept of sustained yield.

20 For example, sustained yield of our wood resources in Ontario confronts the harsh reality that no balance between growth and allowable cut is possible without an accurate inventory. If Dr. Armson is correct that current Ontario forest inventory has overstated actual volumes by one-third, we are going to be in serious trouble when we expect to increase our cut by more than 50% by the year 2020. If Ontario 'accepts' that forestry in the North is an extractive industry by not upgrading its inventory and management this 'decision' and upgrading its management this 'decision' has profound implications for the survival, indeed the cultural viability of many Northern communities. The implementation of such a decision, either deliberately or by simply taking no action, should be preceded by a candid and extensive public debate.

40 Of course as the Commission will receive alternative judgements of the fact, which are highly charged with value judgements, you may wish to

10 "summon independent, knowledgeable witnesses, not
currently involved with the major developments in
the North nor not necessarily residing in Ontario.
For example, regarding the impact of capital
intensive fishing equipment on Northern fisheries
we would like to suggest you examine the Fisheries
Adjustment Study done in Manitoba by Ray England
and R. Peters. In this study better capitalization
of the fishery industry failed to help the
fisherman's income; the reasons are quite
revealing - 'southern' paradigms of efficiency,
20 productivity and capital did not mesh with the
work habits of the local Caucasian, Metis and
Dene peoples. Other experiences in Labrador,
Northern Quebec and Northern Manitoba also can
be applicable to the issues in Northern Ontario.
Also we have the Scandinavian experience and we
hope the Commission staff will solicit help
from there to Ontario to assist in the deliber-
30 ations.

40 The contrasting perceptions of 'time'
between residents of the North and urban South
is important to the maintenance of viable
Northern Communities. For example, I remember
the remarks of a CN conductor in 1970 on the
train to Gillam, Manitoba when our Planning
Graduates were visiting the Kettle Rapids Dam
Project. When queried as to arrival time, he
said, 'I never look at my watch, once I leave
Winnipeg'. His recognition of the flexibility of
time proved to be profound. For, the next day

"when we visited the Kettle Rapids Manitoba Hydro Project then under construction, one of the Hydro spokesmen complained that the local Dene labourers were unreliable, leaving the job after a few weeks or months, in spite of their 'on-the-job' training. When the CN foreman at Gillam was asked the same question, he said that the Dene labour force was most reliable. Significantly, when Hydro was queried a second time by our group to better understand this remarkable difference between employee turnover, Hydro admitted that turnover in the Caucasian labour force was equally high. The 'southern' imposed 6 day work week and the 10 to 12 hour work day which is Hydro's style of building the dam, which is not unusual in construction projects as opposed to the CN more flexible and there were time and arrangements for the workmen and I think it accounts for the difference in turnover and the difference in employees' attitude. The southern promoter or project proponent should recognize and be sensitive to the perception of time when projects are built and industries are operated in the North. Analogously, space may be similarly different although in urban planning space in the south it is the name of the game and I think if you look at some northern communities if you are used to a tidy, orderly and structured arrangement you are appalled to see how some of these communities come together and yet very few people study these special relationships to people in communities which probably are very important.

"In terms of Institutional Concerns

10 Southern Ontario has a rich assemblage of multi-disciplinary groups in both the private consulting sector and in universities and in many government agencies. Such institutional and professional maturity which is like the Coral Reef is lacking in the Northern area under study, fundamentally for economic and historic reasons. The 'suitcase' expert is all too common, flying in for a few days to look around; he then returns home to write a report in a warm Toronto office.

20 To counterbalance, indeed to counteract this 'fugitive expert', there is a need to create an interdisciplinary Institute or Foundation for Northern Environmental Studies, which would combine people who have lived in the North with those who have special knowledge or talent to offer to the north. We see it as
30 the meeting place where the ideas come together and where people can work together in a collaborative sense. We believe that such an institute or foundation would be mutually advantageous that it would not be organized or funded by any one line Ministry, but rather be under the guidance of no group, but funded by many. We feel a
40 professional core group of 20 is probably a minimum 'critical mass' with appropriate support staff. Such a group could operate, at this time, on a \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 annual budget. Such minimal investment could, if properly managed, facilitate north-south communication, and serve

10 "the new Northern Ministry, serve Ontario Hydro,
the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of
Natural Resources, Ministry of Cultural Recreation
and the Ministry of Industry and Tourism (and
various Hearing Boards, including the Environ-
mental assessment Board) as an independent body
to evaluate dispassionately, single-purpose
development schemes in a holistic way: which
will include the cultural, economic and natural
environment and the spiritual environment. Such
an Institute also could serve as a repository for
various northern documents. It could assemble,
20 update and keep operational, environmental data
banks, like the computer bank that Ontario Hydro
has in operations for areas south of the fiftieth
parallel (at a scale of 1:250,000). Such a data
bank would reduce costs whenever environmental
assessments are required or reviewed; it could
serve as well as a research tool, and such a data
30 bank could be used to evaluate alternative policy
strategies.

40 As an interim measure, a consortium of
talent having the ability to work in an holistic
environment context which includes cultural-
historic, abiotic, biotic, aesthetics, leisure
pursuits, and socio-economic could be funded by the
major primary industries and Crown Corporations in
the North. If such money were given with no strings
attached, it could serve as the nucleus for the
Institute; it could recruit a staff, and offer
advice to the private sector, public sector and
local citizens. The attractive advantages in

"starting with a consortium
is that it could be done today and become
operational in 3 months, whereas an Institute
would take 18 months to organize effectively.
The Canadian Arctic Resources Committee is the
closest example we have to this concept.

THE COMMISSION'S WORK

It has been stated that you will not be
making decisions with respect to individual
projects, but rather your mandate is to establish
policy, principles and guidelines for future
development. We recognize this as the legitimate,
pragmatic approach of a body such as yours which
is advisory in nature. But we believe that you
have an unmistakable responsibility to use your
influence to see that a fair and comprehensive
process of environmental assessment is followed for
all major projects which proceed while your
deliberations take place. We of OSEM are concerned
that a number of projects both in the North and
elsewhere in Ontario, have been exempted at
this point in time from such a process, and these
are not trivial projects, some of them are very
major. Such a trend must be reversed for the
benefit of all Ontario residents.

We believe that you must first identify
the ecological, cultural, social, economic, and
engineering factors which must be considered in
Northern assessments and recommend that these

10 "principals be applied to all new development projects in the North. We feel furthermore the assessment of alternatives should include the separate impacts of the following steps (where applicable): acquisition of land which is often overlooked, relocation, demolition, construction, occupancy, operation, and abandonment. We often overlook either the acquisition stage which has a major social disruptive factor or the abandonment stage which has an equally severe effect. A program for monitoring should be specified. If this can be done quickly, the first assessments can serve as pilot projects for the Commission itself to review and we think this is an important point, that if the assessments can be put forward now, then the terms of reference examined by the Commission, the Commission will then have an ongoing process from which it can participate and these could become pilot projects for the Commission's review. We feel this is an effective role that can be taken to overcome some of the public opposition which is obvious to those who have attended or listened to the briefs."

30
40 TOM LOWEN

Mr. Commissioner, we've got a number of various ways that we may assist the Commission in its deliberations. Obviously from Bob's remarks we are a little different from Mr. Harris' objective reality so one of the things we think we may help the Commission with and I'm sure you will be involved in the problem areas,

10 we think we may be able to help you to assist you in
deciding whether or not those are appropriate for
scientific designs as applied to research kind of design
or the methodology base is useful and doing the pre-work for
you, it could then be applied research and depending on
how you want to go. In addition we expect that you will
get a lot of contradictory scientific information even
within the existing fields and we think it may be useful
and we may be able to again assist you in providing the
evaluation plans without involving one side or the other
to come and assist you particularly in technical scientific
20 areas that might be difficult for you to adjudicate on
your own, but there is a heavy value adjustment there,
but there will be some areas where we may be able to help.

30 We think again you may decide a certain
part of this is important to really have a particular type
of person available and we may be able, because we have a
broad range within our association, where we could help
and for that particular area four or five particular
individuals may be able to help and give you assistance
there.

40 We would also be interested in assisting
you in deciding on the northern institute. There is the
difficulty of getting into the structure as opposed to
the outside structures, it is very difficult, but it is an
important approach,

Later on I think it will be useful to pull together because
you're not going to be doing basic applied research and

I'm sure that is another area you are concerned about. I think those involved in the disciplinary search for many years and there is a hell of a lot of data around there that have never been touched. The problem is not really pulling more in because there is a problem in the scientific community.

I think one of the things we may be able to do is draw on the best available people in your deliberations and say, o.k. that is what we've got and what does it tell us, and I think it is more important for the scientific community to do that.

I think another difficult area is going to be what kind of environmental data do you want to get into because there are things to be quantified and they take on an important kind of thing that we heard this morning, it is not quantifiable and will not fit into any of the scientific methods that we already have. Yet as the time goes on and we have reams and reams of paperwork and how are you going to pull it all together, and we may be able to assist you in that area.

I think the other thing that we may be able to do, because many of our members based in Ontario have practised widely across the country, as Ken Hare said this morning, across the world, we may be able to provide you with some quick review seminars and workshop data saying, well what do we know about employment problems of people outside of urban areas and what do we know about particular toxic problems, and we may be able to pull together that idea so that in terms of the Commission you

could do it yourself or in assisting communities or groups in that direction that I'm sure they're going to ask for this direction, shall we put it here or put it there, we may be able to get you an idea of where the money may better be spent.

10

In addition we think that we will continue to monitor the things that are going on at the same time as your deliberations. Now, I think that concludes our presentation.

20

THE COMMISSIONER: You have been in touch with Dr. Keller from the Commission staff. Are you aware of the suggestions that were made at one stage?

A. No.

30

Q. We will discuss that one at a later date. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MR. WATKINS: A copy of your written submission will be filed as Exhibit 207.

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---EXHIBIT NO. 207: Submission of the Ontario Society for Environmental Management given by Dr. R. Dorney and Tom Lowen.

MR. WATKINS: The next presentation is from Frontier College.

JACK PEARPOINT

10 "Mr. Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen,
it is a privilege to have this opportunity to
address you on behalf of Frontier College. We
feel we have or the college has a considerable
backlog of experience since 1899 relevant to
your task and we hope to bring this to your
attention from time to time.

20 I would like to begin with a very brief
introduction on Frontier College. It is a unique,
78 year old, Canadian, non-profit, charitable
institution which has been involved in unstructured
adult and community education programs in the out-
lying areas of Canada, since the turn of the century.
The College has no religious or political
affiliations and works with Canadians in all ten
provinces and the Territories. Frontier's clients
30 consist of Old Canadians (our Native peoples),
New Canadians (immigrants), and disadvantaged
Canadians throughout the Canadian Frontier. On
August 8th, of this year, Frontier College was
honoured by UNESCO, with an Honourable Mention and
a special medal for meritorious work and innovation
in the field of adult literacy, the first such
40 award to a Canadian organization.

We have learned a great deal about the
province and the possibilities of working in such
areas. We would like to share some of these
perceptions with your Commission.

"The terms of reference of the Commission are necessarily broad. It would be easy to treat this critical problem summarily. And it would be difficult to prevent your hearings from becoming a forum for simplistic analysis which might suggest that the problem is merely a question of development versus non-development; Native versus non-Native, or north versus south. You and we must not allow this to happen. The real problem is much deeper and month by month tensions grow as we avoid the real issues.

I would like to draw on the thoughts of two men who have considered the nature and of the root of the problem carefully. The first one is L.S. Stavrianos in his book 'The Promise of the Coming Dark Age'. He begins with this quote - 'this is a time reminiscent of the last days of Rome and the ensuing Dark Age. This is a time of promise as well as peril - a time when fresh green shoots are sprouting everywhere amidst the ugly wreckage of obsolete institutions'. The Chinese character for crisis is the amalgam of the characters for 'danger' and 'opportunity'. Stavrianos argues that we are so mesmerized by the danger ahead that we are ignoring the opportunity-half of this crisis in our society. His thesis is that within the North-American focus on self-actualization, on the development of the individual, there are 3 frontiers. 'Whereas the first frontier was open land, and the 2nd industry and technology, this third frontier is one of individual

"and social change - the realization of personal and collective human potential. 'This new third frontier must be the focus of your Commission, because this enquiry is a microcosm of the problems of our society.

10 You are charged to adjudicate the relative claims of two interest groups who approximate the first two frontiers. Native people state clearly and simply that their knowledge and culture is invested in the land - to deprive them of their land is to deprive them of their very being. 20 Significantly, however, native people are not, by and large, anti-development, but rather are searching for new models in the third frontier which provide for full realization of human potential.

30 A new level of consciousness for both them and us.

40 Spokespersons from the second frontier, industry and technology, be they in corporations, government or small business, are gradually accepting that both the environment and humans have a limited capacity to cope with technology. So today industry is equally searching for the third frontier. The assembly line is no longer good enough. Within this enquiry, it is critical that you not fall prey to the analysis that the first frontier must be supplanted by the second. Because the time of the third frontier is nigh -

10 "for all of us. Northerners, Southerners, industrialists and workers, together must find a new way. It is your task, it is your opportunity to assist us in realizing it, and it must be an interdependent new way of relating - drawing out the best of both of us - and based on a moral position that allows for individual self-determination for all of us as we engage this third frontier, the frontier of individual and social change.

20 The second 'thinker' I would like to refer to is yourself, Justice Hartt. Your deliberations on the Law Reform Commission are an outstanding resource for this inquiry because you had the courage to delve to the roots of some of our problems. When you were introduced at a recent Symposium in Winnipeg, two maxims of a famous juror were noted: The first was that nothing should ever be done for the first time. The
30 second was that nothing ever is done until everyone has been convinced of its necessity for so long, that it is time to move on again.

40 The introducer noted that your work has been an outstanding exception and therefore it is important for us to encourage you to maintain your high standards. Because this is not an abstract Royal Commission, because all of us will have to live with the consequences of your deliberations. The challenge of your Commission is to have the courage to lead first of all the

10 "steps towards this third frontier and anything less has a rather gruesome prospect - the economic dilemmas that dominate much of our attention today will pale beside the lives that will be lost, underlived or never lived, if both you and we do not come to grips with the opportunities hidden in this crisis of our time.

20 To try and summarize the work of the Law Reform Commission to you is both impossible and redundant. However, your deliberations were and are critical, so I would like to note some of my highlights from your work.

- 30 1. You noted that although many of the symbols and ceremonies that go with the law have lost their credibility today, our society still cherishes the basic values of freedom and dignity -- respect for one another as free and moral beings.
- 40 2. In discussing the moral function of the law, you stated that the law cannot simply enforce dominant class values -- but must rather support societal values that will foster enough respect for one another -- that crimes will not be committed and that groups with different values and priorities can live together. With disturbing clarity, you demonstrated how the theory and practice of law are often radically divergent.

10 "I see the dilemmas you faced with the law -- and the crisis and opportunity that faces this Commission as parallel. Simple linear cause-effect analysis will not be good enough -- we need new choices. You stated one of our new wisdoms as follows: 'Public morality can be grounded in the minimal conditions for inter personal communication.'

20 This Commission can begin to establish those minimum conditions -- and deal with both the inter dependency and the tension between legitimate aspirations for self-determination -- and the fact that it is no longer good enough to simply be dominant. The moral position of individuals today is the key. I have high expectations that the wisdom and experience you bring to this Commission will result in new creative choices for all of us.

30 I have dealt very little with the direct experience of Frontier College, in Northern communities, with native peoples, in single industry towns, in camps, and so on. This information is relevant to the Commission, but I don't think at this stage. You have asked for comments and recommendations regarding the scope and process for the hearings of this Commission. From our experience, and the thinking of Mr. Stavrianos and yourself, we recommend the following: (1) That this Commission provide for, and insist on, full and adequate participation of

40

"all major parties. This has a number of implications: (a) Hearings must be held, and resources provided for hearings in all native communities. Such hearings must be operated in a non-threatening manner, with adequate time and funds, so that native people can participate on their own terms. (b) Hearings must be held in Southern communities because the issue of development in Northern Ontario is only the leading edge of our own future. (c) Industry and government must participate fully in these hearings - regardless of other decision-making processes. (d) The public must be encouraged and given the opportunity to participate fully. Their futures are also at stake. It is important to note that the non-participation of any of these groups, for whatever reasons, will emasculate the hearings of this commission. Thus, full participation is requisite.

(2) That this Commission must provide for a full and adequate educational programme focused on these hearings. This should be as broad based as possible to engage all of Ontario's public in this critical discussion of their own future.

(3) That this Commission must ensure that the theory and practice of this enquiry are congruent. This means that there must be a moratorium on actions by all parties which will inalterably predetermine or undermine the possible recommendations of this Commission.

(4) That this Commission must endeavour - by engaging all publics at all levels as fully as

"possible in this enquiry, to ensure that this process of decision-making is a meaningful one and will not, and cannot be shelved. When so many Canadians today have an outlook of unqualified gloom - we cannot afford any further sham involvement.

In closing, Sir, I would suggest a maxim for this Commission, and it is the lines you quoted from Walt Whitman. 'Whatever degrades another degrades me, whatever is said or done, returns at last to me.' If we can meet that standard we will reach the third frontier - with new choices for all of us. Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much. A copy of your submission will be filed as Exhibit 208.

---EXHIBIT NO. 208: Submission of Frontier College given by Mr. Jack Pearpoint.

MR. WATKINS: Now, ladies and gentlemen, I suggest we adjourn now until 2:30 this afternoon.

--Luncheon adjournment.

--On resuming at 2:30 p.m.

MR. LASKIN: Welcome to the second afternoon of our hearings of the Royal Commission on the Northern

Environment in Toronto. We have a very heavy schedule this afternoon and in addition to that there are one or two people who did not speak this morning. Our first presentation this afternoon will be by Doctor Robert Rosehart of Lakehead University. He is one of the people on our schedule this morning that we did not get to.

DOCTOR ROBERT ROSEHART

Mr. Commissioner, and ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon, unfortunately there is a little bit of confusion about this particular presentation. There was an earlier presentation scheduled by three of my research students for Pickle Lake and for a variety of reasons including the weather and examination pressures it has been delayed and hopefully at some point in the future they will give the presentation and deal more specifically with the complexities of the forest industry. This afternoon very briefly I would like to make a statement of more or less information and interest on behalf of the University and the President of the University, Dr. Boucke.

"Lakehead University has matured since its first inception (first degrees in 1965) into a post-secondary institution of approximately 3000 students with over 250 faculty offering undergraduate and graduate programs in both traditional and professional programs. Lakehead, the only University within the vast expanse of Northwestern Ontario, has accepted its challenge as a 'regional' university with not only its outreach activities in continuing education but also with respect to

"the development of highly region-oriented on-campus programs.

We, as a university, like most of the North, are highly interested in your work and the eventual impact your recommendations may have on the development of Northern Ontario.

Some of our Activities

Over the years, Lakehead University has been involved in such ventures as:

i) Continuing Education

Degree credit courses have been offered at off-campus centres in a huge area defined by Moose Factory on James Bay in the Northeast, Little Current on Manitoulin Island in the Southeast, Rainy River in the Southwest and Big Trout Lake in the Northwest, encompassing some 200,000 square miles.

Courses have been given in such far north communities as Red Lake, Ear Falls, Sioux Lookout, Geraldton, English was given at Big Trout Lake and Mathematics upgrading via canoe in Moose Factory. Although the University may require a minimum program enrolment, the Ministry of Colleges and Universities has recognized the problems at Lakehead (e.g. the vast expanses of land to cover, climatic conditions and sparse

"population and has given special recognition to the difficulties we have in servicing the region and this is reflected in lower provincial regulations requiring minimum enrolments.

10 A second activity that may have some interest to you is our Special Summer Program in Native Studies.

20 During the past few years there have been an increasing number of confrontations between Native and Euro-Canadians. These confrontations have largely been the result of political and economic difference or poor cross-cultural communication. What one group sees clearly the other sees poorly or not at all.

30 The Lakehead University Native Studies Program attempts to bridge this cross-cultural gap through a frank exchange of ideas and opinions. Each summer a number of leading figures in the field of Native Studies are invited to speak to the program participants. Their talks form the base of the program and topics discussed include Treaty obligations and special legal status of Natives as guaranteed in the Indian Act (Canada), the art, literature, language and other culture specific forms of native expression. The problem areas of alcoholism, medical care, and issues re economic development are also discussed.

40

This program has been operative during

10 "the past two years and to date over 100 students have completed the program. Earlier today, Mr. Justice Hartt, you heard a presentation by the Ontario Ministry of Education and they mentioned the Native Teacher Education Program and Lakehead is one of the two universities in the province, along with the University of Western Ontario, that is cooperating in this venture.

20 The purpose of the Native Teacher Education Program is to increase the number of qualified Native teachers in Northwestern Ontario through an alternative program which will prepare teachers to meet the special social and cultural needs of the Native communities taking into account such factors as heritage and language. Native teachers who have an intimate understanding of Native traditions, psychology, way of life and language are best able to create the learning environment suited to the needs and habits and interests of the Native child.

40 The program prepares teachers to provide courses that will assist the Native people to sustain their culture and language while at the same time teach the skills necessary to pursue further education if they so desire. In addition to educational methodology and theory, it includes courses in Native culture and traditions including such aspects as Native Languages, Native Arts and Crafts, Canadian Indian History.

"Persons of Native descent who are recommended by a Native organization, and who meet one of the following or conventional admission criteria or resultant admission requirements are admitted to the program.

When considering an individual for this program special emphasis is given to recommendations of Native groups, work experience, and other practical experience. Students who complete the program are eligible for an Interim Elementary Teacher's Certificate, valid for teaching in the elementary schools in Ontario.

This program was introduced in 1975 and to date approximately 10 students have graduated from the program, and they are actively involved in teaching somewhere in Northwestern Ontario. There is presently a proposal to try and evaluate this program given the fact that the objectives of the program are in fact being met.

A fourth activity, our graduating Nursing students are provided with an opportunity to spend two weeks in a remote Nursing station as part of their instruction in Community Health.

Fifth in the development of region-oriented program such as Forestry, Outdoor Recreation, Geology and others may in the long term be very significant in the development of Northwestern Ontario, and I think at other times

"during the previous meetings in the North you have heard from various representatives of our School of Forestry.

Sixth, as consulting advisors our faculty have been involved in such ventures as:

- Developing economic strategies for particular Northern settlements and resources.
- They have assisted native groups in developing their own timber harvesting and processing industry.
- Our faculty have participated with such professional societies as the Ontario Professional Foresters Association in briefing our Provincial MLA's on aspects of forest management in Ontario.
- The faculty have participated in orientation lectures to the Ontario Provincial Police with respect to Native studies.

On the seventh activity, many of our research activities are associated with the northern environment, its people and resources. To name but a few, we have several studies going on at the universities that deal with the more technical aspects of pulp and paper and mining and pollution and environmental impact. We have

10 "two or three projects, one funded by the Ontario
Ministry of Energy looking at the production of
fuel gas from wood and wood residues. There are
several projects in the general area of silvi-
culture, timber harvesting and forest management.
In addition under a project funded by the Ontario
Ministry of Northern Affairs, some faculty
members attempt to develop low technology
(do-it-yourself) solar collectors. In the
social sciences, socio-economic studies related
to the delivery of goods and services to northern
residents (including transportation, import
20 substitution, delivery of government services.

30 As you can see from the above, Lakehead
University has moved into many new and exciting
fields and perhaps our ability to be innovative is
reflected in our present healthy status as an
institution.

40 With respect to your inquiry, there is
much interest in and concern about your inquiry
in the North. As an institution we would ask the
Ontario Royal Commission on the Northern
Environment:

- a) to identify to Lakehead University
what additional roles it might play
in the delivery of post-secondary
education in the North.
- b) To consider the role our over 250

"faculty could possibly play in advising your Commission on a variety of socio-economic, environmental and technical issues. Unlike a number of other 'instant' experts on Northern life, we as residents of the North accept its environment.

- c) To Commissioner Patrick Hartt, we invite you to formally visit Lakehead University and learn first hand of our activities and abilities.
- d) Finally, as Northerners, we would strongly recommend to the Commission that to the highest degree of practical limits, your resources be utilized in the North for the direct socio-economic benefits of its inhabitants. Thank you."

MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Dr. Rosehart.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Rosehart.

MR. LASKIN: I'll file a copy of your brief as our next Exhibit 209.

---EXHIBIT NO. 209:

Submission of Lakehead University
given by Dr. Rosehart.

SUSAN STOPPE

I represent the School of Experiential

Education which is an alternative, we have been studying Northern Development issues in Grade 13 courses and Native Studies, Canadian Geography and Canadian Studies. Nowhere in that book do we find any mention of Native people and their views in the past have been considered irrelevant, if considered at all. We know that this is changing, but there are still many areas of concern.

We are concerned about the dangers that uncontrolled development can have on the northern land and its people and also concerned that the government might not be doing enough in enforcing regulations. Our natural inclination with which Native peoples' views are developing should have priority over non-Native views and this development as it affects our everyday lives. However, realizing that indirectly development will affect all people in Ontario the decisions should involve not only Native people, but also the non-Native residents of Northern Ontario and ultimately the people of southern Ontario who will be affected.

We are not sure what methods we can employ to insure equal representation in the decision and we feel it may be one of the Hartt Commission rules to study. The next most important thing is to see that everyone is well informed enough to make the right decisions about the north. Students from our school organized a group meeting for 150 other Etobicoke high school students, with northern industrialists, Native people, scientists and other experts to get their views. What we were immediately impressed with was the complexity of the matter. We learned a great deal and despite the

fact that we are the only school in the world authorized by the Ministry to run Native studies and Native study courses, we have an enthusiastic response from other students in the burrough.

10 The major complaint was that in the existing structure courses in regular high schools these issues are rarely examined. We consider these issues so important to all future generations that we recommend courses be provided for non-Natives to examine the whole area of northern development and Native issues.

20 That mass education programs be arranged with major concrete recommendations and we recognize the Commission itself as being an important opportunity for this. It can be worked out. We wish you success and we will be anxious to hear the outcome.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much for your recommendations.

40 MR. WATKINS: Could we have a copy of your brief?

MISS STOPPE: We'll have to get it typed up and send it to you.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 210: Submission of School of
Experiential Education given
by Susan Stoppe.

MR. LASKIN: The next brief is the Ministry of Energy and Mr. Richard Lundeen will be speaking.

20 RICHARD LUNDEEN

Thank you Mr. Commission. The presentation of the Ministry of Energy was forwarded to the Commission in November. In the interests of conserving time I won't read the full submission, I will try to summarize the key parts of it.

30 "The purpose of our submission was
three fold. First to describe the role of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, particularly as it relates to the area north of 50⁰, to identify the major energy issues facing Ontario, as well as those relating specifically to the north and to describe provincial energy policies, programs and projects which are relevant to the area north of 50⁰."

40 The material in the brief covers in addition to the major energy issues facing Ontario the

issues associated with energy in the north, several programs and qualities in the area of electricity, natural gas supply, coal, renewable energy resources and energy population.

10 I think I will try to focus more on the issues and later come to the policies and the programming. The Ministry of Energy is made up of a small administrative^{office} located in Toronto and it has three agencies, the Ontario Energy Board, which has responsibility for regulation of natural gas utilities in Ontario, the Ontario Energy Corporation, through which the Ontario Government has
20 invested so far in two major energy supplies, first investment of approximately one hundred million dollars in the Syncrude Plant to extract crude oil and soil tests and secondly the Polar Gas Project which is a feasibility study or rather a study of feasibility of pipelines from the Arctic Islands to southern Canada which I will touch on a bit later in my presentation.

30 The third industry is Ontario Hydro and I also touch on them later. I believe Polar Gas and Ontario Hydro have provided information to the Commission. Let me turn now to the energy issues facing Ontario as a whole and as it applies to northern Ontario. The major
40 perception for the future in Ontario is that Ontario at the present time is dependent on energy which is largely derived from outside our provincial boundaries. Something in the order of 80% of Ontario's energy is not produced in Ontario. This places us in a situation of some dependence on other provinces and other nations for some type of energy imports. In addition most of our energy

is from non-renewable resources, crude oil, natural gas and coal and from uranium. To the extent that these are non-renewable we are in a somewhat insecure position. Perhaps if I could read the paragraph in our brief.

10 "In summary, even assuming that new
reserves are brought into production over the
next five to ten years, shortages of domestically
produced crude oil will occur in Canada by the
early to mid 1980s and, without access to
20 frontier supplies, shortages of natural gas will
occur by the mid 1980s. Ontario, as a domestic
'importer', will be forced to turn to foreign
suppliers to meet a growing proportion of its
energy needs, unless other more secure sources
of energy can be developed."

30 That is looking forward ten years or so
and if we look even further into the future when natural
gas and crude oil are in short supply it is clear that
the transition to renewable types of energy will be
essential. So that a lot of the efforts of the Ministry
of Energy are devoted to trying to develop new supplies
of energy, both for the shorter term in the next ten
years and for the longer term in saving energy through
40 conservation.

Let me turn now to the issues directly
associated with energy in the north. The first listed
was the issue of energy prices. For many reasons
communities in isolated residences north of the 50^o pay
prices considerably higher than those of heavy population

centres in Ontario. That is not universal, but it is a general rule that rates in that area are higher than in the south.

10 The second type of issue which we give consideration to is the nature or the problem of energy supply, and this of course, relates to price. Because of the long distances between communities and residences energy supply tends to be difficult and with new economic developments taking place in the north, energy supply would have to be provided.

20 The third is the development of indigenous Energy Sources for that area and these include hydraulic energy, organic or biomass energy, and lignite. Those have a potential to not only supply the area north of 50, but also some for export to other parts of Ontario or other provinces.

30 The fourth issue of particular concern in the north is the transportation of energy and by this I am referring to the transportation of energy through the north to southern Ontario and examples would be pipelines, etc., and those would be of concern to the Ministry.

40 Now, this would come to some of the programs for the area north of the 50th parallel. Supply of electric power to certain remote Indian communities. The Telecom Power Program provides power for communication facilities. In the north Telecom provides power to communities which are not served directly from Ontario Hydro.

Another type of electrical energy policy is the policy relating to hydraulic development and there are two things of interest here. One is the policy of development of the Albany River.

10 "In keeping with requests of Grand Council Treaty No. 9, as expressed to a meeting with the Ontario Cabinet and in a submission to the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning (RCEPP), the Government has directed Ontario Hydro not to proceed with any plans to develop the Albany River's hydro electric potential."

20 I think that is fairly clear and should be on the record.

30 The second is the policy with respect to small hydraulic sites. The potential across northern Ontario at small sites is considerable, particularly meeting local needs. New technology is being developed in this area which is economical and the Ontario Ministry of Energy in cooperation with the Natural Resources and Northern Affairs and Ontario Hydro are looking to this as a means of getting power to small communities in the north which will be more in keeping or not the large scale development which would overwhelm communities alone.

40 There are no immediate expansion plans for Ontario Hydro's system north of the 50th parallel and at present it is possible that later on these will start when economic development takes place in the north. When projects such as the Onakawana get approval then this may happen.

10 With respect to natural gas supply. The problems are already mentioned and relates in particular to crude oil and natural gas. Ontario has a contract with Polar Gas to investigate this but in extracting gas from the eastern part to southern Canada and Polar Gas product is near the stage of making its initial application to the federal regulatory agencies to get approval to construct a pipeline down the west coast of Hudson's Bay and James Bay into Ontario and this would obviously touch the areas to which you have reference. So I might just cover the Ontario portion of the proposals.

20 The intention has been to keep the Polar Gas project alive in its present/^{position while} we look at the feasibility. No commitment has been made by government to proceed with these projects beyond the application stage, the application for approval. In other words there is no consideration being given to investment in the construction of a pipeline. This involvement with Polar Gas and the federal and provincial government to try and ensure supplies of energy to Ontario.

30 If I could read from the submission.

40 "It should be emphasized that the Ministry regards the Polar Gas project as a potential means of providing future energy supplies for Ontario as our current sources of supply of natural gas and crude oil begin to run out, and to help fill the gap until renewable energy sources can play a major role.

It is well understood, however, that this

"Polar Gas project would have to be proceeded with in a way that would cause a minimum of disruption and disturbance to the way of life of those people who might live adjacent to it.

10 The next subject now is coal and the current investigations that we know in the development of the Onakawana project.

20 The Ministry has various projects underway both relating to the northern part of the province in particular and also to the province in general with application to the north, to develop the commercial application, covering such matters as wood base and the project proposed at Hearst which would use energy from pulp mills for production of steam and perhaps electricity. Fuel such as methanol could also be developed and that is under consideration. Wind generation also from the north is probably the only, in a word it is economical to
30 consider windpower based on studies which we have had and we are quite hopeful that we can develop some project.

I think I've summarized all these important aspects now.

40 MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Mr. Lundeen. I wonder if I could ask you a few questions about Polar Gas. First of all as I understand that project will be subject to federal assessment and I am wondering what role your

Ministry might play in any assessment of the Polar Gas project.

10 A. The Ministry of Energy was assumed
by Cabinet to play the role of bringing the Polar Gas
project to the attention of all the Ministries of the
Ontario government who will have some or who will be
affected by it if it goes ahead, so that they are now
in contact on behalf of Polar Gas to consider various
matters as to the impact or the benefits that they would
be interested in or concerned with. We are also keeping
20 tabs on the output of that kind of consultation process
so that we will have a coordinating view if the govern-
ment needs to come to a conclusion regarding that Polar
Gas project. In addition we would be cooperating with
the Ontario Ministry of the Environment which is responsible
for a specific part of the federal review process, namely
the Environmental Assessment and Review panel, the Ministry
of the Environment is responsible for stating its position
30 on behalf of the Ontario Government again to that federal
panel, so we would be cooperating with them. It is not
clear at this stage what other involvement there would be
by the provincial government to the federal government.
The Ministry of Energy will be coordinating that.

40 Q. Has there been any consideration given
to the Ontario government or your Ministry conducting its
own investigative process, like holding hearings?

A. To the best of my knowledge the position
that has been taken, that the project falls within
federal jurisdiction and therefore, we would have input to

the federal process, but would not hold our own meetings.

10 Q. Then one final question and it may be a difficult question. What role, if any, do you see this Commission playing in relation to the Polar Gas project in view of what you have just said about federal jurisdiction?

20 A. My understanding is that the Commission would review the terms of development of the project, so there are two answers, one, that the Commission should be aware of the Polar Gas project and what it would mean because of the implications, but I would think the Ministry would take the position that the Commission would not be reviewing the project itself because it might be outside its jurisdiction.

30 MR. LASKIN: All right, thank you, Mr. Lundeen.

30 ---EXHIBIT NO. 211: Submission of the Ministry of Energy given by Mr. R. Lundeen.

MR. LASKIN: Our next presentation will be by The Committee in Support of Native Concerns, London.

40 GEORGE WEBB

"The Committee in Support of Native Concerns was formed in November 1976. It was formed in recognition of the fact that efforts must be made to create better understanding and

10 "awareness between native and non-native peoples. This is achieved through community education about the issues and needs concerning native peoples. Input and involvement from native and non-native community members as well as from representatives of other interested groups are sought in order that the objectives of the Committee are met.

20 The Committee was a member of the No Pipeline Now Coalition which opposed the building of the MacKenzie Valley pipeline. More recently the Committee helped organize in London and surrounding area the Ontario North Today speaking tour sponsored by Grand Council Treaty #9, Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, Ontario Federation of Labour and other concerned organizations.

30 Resource development north of the 50th parallel is an issue of particular concern to the Committee in Support of Native Concerns, particularly with its impact on the native residents of Northern Ontario.

40 The Hartt Inquiry has a mandate to inquire into the effects on the physical and social environment of major enterprises in Ontario generally north of 50°. It is of the utmost importance that all concerned people be allowed participation in the hearings to be conducted by the Commission.

10 "Decisions made today in northern Ontario
may well decide alternatives and life styles
which are available to future generations of
people in Ontario. This includes both the native
and non-native population, northern and southern
residents. The inquiry has the potential to
explore new criteria of decision making and
new directions for northern resource development.
A chance to place the needs of the people of the
province as the main objective for decisions
made. In this respect all people of the province
share a deep concern for how the inquiry conducts
itself and the issues it addresses.

20 The Commission has asked the people of
Ontario to guide it. Not only in the making
of these decisions but what decisions should be
made and what areas should be looked at.

30 With this in mind the Committee in Support
of Native Concerns would make the following
recommendations:

With regard to procedure:

40 The Commission will undoubtedly hold
formal hearings in some of the larger northern
centres. In addition informal hearings should
be held in all small northern communities. At
these hearings time should be taken to ensure
that anyone who wishes to speak to the Commission
has the opportunity. They should be conducted in

10 "a way which takes into account cultural differences of the people appearing and allows groups and individuals to speak directly without need of legal counsel. An example of cultural accommodation would be scheduling the hearings so they don't conflict with seasonal pursuits such as trapping or harvesting wild rice.

20 There should be free access to all statements and briefs presented to the inquiry. Summaries of these statements should be made available at regular intervals during the course of the inquiry. These should be part of the Commission's correspondence with interested groups and not just released through a few libraries. These summaries should be available in the Cree and Ojibway languages as well as English and French.

30 While most of the hearings should take place in the north and the opinions of northern people should be heeded the decisions about northern development will ultimately affect southerners also. For this reason the inquiry should hold a series of hearings in several southern communities so groups of individuals who are interested can make their views known. We would take this opportunity to invite you to come to London.

40

Areas of Special Concern:

Hearings should try and focus primarily

"on the social, environmental and economic impact of massive resource development projects north of 50°.

Forest cutting practices:

The Reed proposal to cut 19,000 square miles of timber should be seriously studied as to its impact even if the company withdraws its plans. The principle behind it should be looked at as a guide to others who might make similar proposals.

Pipelines:

The effect of pipelines such as the proposed Polar Gas line should be examined in light of its impact on the existing native economy and life style.

Water Diversion:

Water diversion schemes should be studied not only for the effects on the people forced to move because their homes are flooded but also the possible environmental effects on a continent with possible changes to weather patterns.

Mining:

Any mining operation should be carefully examined for its effect on the surrounding area.

"In the case of large operations like the proposed strip mine at Onakawana special consideration should be given to the potential pollution from the power plant the coal will feed.

Combined effect:

Each of these areas should be studied individually and in detail. When that has been done they must be combined to see what the total effect would be. It is important to understand that the cumulative effect may be far greater than the sum of the individual parts.

Alternatives:

At the other end of the scale the Commission should examine the potential for small industry and resource development to take place. Development which allows control by the local residents and goes beyond an unhealthy dependence on one industry of mining endeavour.

One of the current problems facing the country is high unemployment. Perhaps it is time to examine development which would be labour intensive rather than capital intensive. If alternatives such as these are considered they too must be looked at in light of their effect on the culture and life style of the people who already live north of 50°.

"It is hoped that recommendations of the Commission will be aimed at achieving stable regional economies which meet the needs of and are controlled by the local residents. If that is to be achieved then primary importance must be paid to what is being said by the people who live in the area north of 50⁰."

I would like to add one further criticism on our behalf and that is while I appreciate the chance to speak today, we only received two weeks notice of these hearings and one of those weeks we were closed out because of the snow storm. Although our committee wasn't affected too much several groups are affiliated with them based at the university and I'm sure they must be experiencing some difficulty because most people are writing exams at the time. I would suggest that a longer lead time would be helpful. Thank you very much.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Mr. Webb, for the submission for the next exhibit, and the next is by the Faculty of Environmental Studies of the University of Waterloo and I believe the presentation will be by Doctor Gordon Nelson.

---EXHIBIT NO. 212:

Submission by The Committee
in Support of Native Concerns,
London, Ontario, given by
George Webb.

R.T. NEWKIRK

I am Ross Newkirk, Associate Professor, School of Urban and Regional Planning at Waterloo. Mr. Commissioner, this brief is entitled, Information and Analysis Requirements of The Commission.

"This submission which addresses three considerations of significance to the Commission on the Northern Environment has been prepared following discussions between its staff, other parties interested in information and analysis, and the Dean of the Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo. He and I combined in writing this. Attached as Appendix I to this submission is a summary statement on the Faculty. It consists of four academic units of the School of Architecture, Department of Geography, Department of Environmental Studies and School of Urban and Regional Planning. I won't go through the rest of that. There is a more graphic description of that that would be of interest in this other booklet. The three considerations are the general question of scientific support for both participant submissions and Committee deliberations and then some more specific recommendations on information management and content analysis.

The matter of Scientific Support.

We consider here scientific support in its

"broad sense including not only (technical) physical resource base analyses but also social, economic and ecological analyses - particularly in the integrated sense.

10 The Commission, as called for in its mandate, is encouraging and supporting the several affected interest groups to prepare and submit position statements. This includes the underwriting of associated research and analysis. The result of this process will provide great
20 volumes of information essential to Commission deliberations. However, it is likely that much of the resulting information and analyses will be presented in an adversary context with the various parties stressing information advantageous to their cases. In this context the Commission will have to hear extensive technical argument and decide upon conflicting scientific advice from
30 participants.

40 We foresee that the Commission may wish to embark on careful scholarly examination of various submissions. In addition, it may find it desirable to request selected studies of its own which should be performed for objectiveness sake, by independent scientific groups. It is likely that such studies might be undertaken to obtain a series of consistent analyses across the entire region. The Commission is unlikely to be able to perform directly this large task without developing an extensive research operation. This is not recommended due to financial implications and the possibility of damaging the

10 "Commission's objectiveness. If this analytical task was performed by Commission staff, the Commission could be seen as an advocate participant in the debate. The Commission will wish to avoid this to retain its proper judicial role. It is essential that such disinterested analytical studies be undertaken in a consistent and systematic way. To this end we recommend the Commission establish an association with a core of independent but coordinated resource specialists. We feel that the University of Waterloo, as outlined below, could assist with this.

20 In its preliminary presentation, November 7, 1977, Grand Council Treaty No. 9, states and I quote from page 25 of that report: 'there is a real problem in ensuring that this tremendous breadth of sociological, environmental, technical, engineering, legal and political knowledge is
30 effectively channeled into this Inquiry' and further on the same page: 'It would be a heavy financial and organizational burden, if each participant were to provide his own backup. This would be wasteful and involve much duplication of effort'. The Council then proposes the establishment of a third party
40 'Environmental Protection Board'. Their general statement supports the ideas just advanced, although we are not convinced that such a board needs to be established. There are various ways of establishing association with a well articulated and coordinated core of experts. In general, analytical reports by this core research group should be made

"available to all participants but only the Commission would request specific analyses. So I am speaking a little bit about advice to the Commission rather than directing involving participants on their request.

10 An approach for providing access to the required scientific support could be to request a University which has adequate expertise on hand to establish a core research team. The team would be charged with the responsibility for coordinating appropriate experts both in that institution and
20 in others (including the private sector, if required) to carry forward the research. If this approach is of interest to the Commission, The University of Waterloo, through the Faculty of Environmental Studies and the Office of Research Administration, is in a good position to consider responding. The Office of Research Administration
30 (Annual Report attached as appendix II) is well established in organizing and administering contract (service) projects. The Faculty of Environmental Studies provides a broad base of subject area experts and attached as Appendix III is an outline of research interests to identify
40 the roughly ninety faculty members, and what their interests are. In addition, there are numerous subject area specialists available elsewhere in the University

"in the physical science and engineering areas who could be associated with any core research team.

On passing from this consideration of the scientific end, but to support your deliberations we now consider the question of Information Management.

As the participants develop their research, file their reports and independent studies take place, large volumes of information in the form of maps, raw numeric data, and reports will be accumulated. In its presentation on November 7, 1977, Grand Council Treaty No. 9 states on page 22: 'In order that a complete examination of northern development takes place, all documents, plans, studies, reports and other materials in the control of a participant must be made available to other participants as soon as possible.' While it is not clear exactly how far the Commission may wish to use its powers to obtain data and reports, it is desirable that all information that is formally submitted to or requested by the Commission be made readily available.

During the process of inquiry, the Commission will obtain substantial quantities of spatial data in the form of maps, tables, graphs and reports. In order to work effectively with these materials to effect comparisons and display syntheses of the information to assist the Commission in

"establishing its findings, automated analytical mapping support is required.

10 We feel that both of these needs can be met effectively by establishing an information bank on a computer system which can provide key word and subject classification access to the information on hand. Equipment and system technology has advanced to the level that a combined information, data base, and map processing system can be established to support the Commission's activities. This can be achieved using currently operating systems. We see as the highest priority the establishment of a directory of information sources which can be accessed by all participants. Such a directory could be supplemented by archiving data and documents in the system. The University of Waterloo, with its expertise in computer applications, has on hand fully developed systems which can provide all of these services.

And in third area of this submission we turn to the consideration of Content Analysis.

40 The large volume of reports submitted and referenced in submissions to the Commission will require an examination of their contents for the purposes of quantitative summary. In addition, much important information is available in the archives and current editions of newspapers and other documented mass communications. A complete examination of the question of the future for the

10 "land north of 50 requires that the Commission
obtains information and understanding of media
perceptions and responses to developments over
time and space. The Public's knowledge and
acceptance of projects and policies may ultimately
determine the direction of decision making. In the
Faculty of Environmental Studies at the University
of Waterloo work has taken place which has produced
a content analysis method for newspaper articles
describing a particular resource management
situation and dealt with by Needham 1976 and
20 Needham and Nelson 1977. This analytical approach
has proven effective in terms of the Great Lakes'
water level situation and it appears to offer a
blueprint for the consideration of other areas,
such as wetlands conservation, internal shoreline
management, water quality management and general
considerations of resource management and develop-
ment. While the method has been applied mainly to
30 newspaper articles, the method is general and can
be used to do content analysis of many submissions
and reports received by the Commission.

40 At the University of Waterloo advanced gener-
al purpose information systems are available
(e.g., FAMULUS, SPIRES) which would facilitate
such a study. In this context recent work on a
geotechnical data base has shown the potential
of the SPIRES system to several types of geo-
graphical problems. We recommend that the
Commission request a content analysis study to
support its examination of the full implications

"of development north of 50.

10 In conclusion, we see (a) the need for the Commission to establish an association with an analytical support group, and (b) to embark on the development of an information management system and (c) a content analysis approach for reports and articles in newspapers and other documented mass communications and in particular for submissions to the Commission.

20 We prepared this submission under rather short notice. We may therefore not have developed some of our ideas as fully as the Commission would have liked, however, we hope that our recommendations are of assistance to you."

30 MR. LASKIN: Thank you Professor Newkirk. Your presentation will become Exhibit No. 213.

---EXHIBIT NO. 213:

Submission by University of
Waterloo, given by R.T. Newkirk.

40 MR. LASKIN: Our next speaker will be Roger Rolfe making a presentation on behalf of OXFAM-Canada.

ROGER ROLFE

Thank you very much.

"Mr. Commissioner. For OXFAM-Canada one

10 "of the most critical aspects of large-scale development projects in northern Ontario is their socio-economic and environmental impact on the north and on northerners. The issues raised by this inquiry are vital to northerners and to southerners in Ontario alike. Most important, they offer the opportunity to choose between real development alternatives that are increasingly relevant to all of us in the province.

20 OXFAM-Canada, the Canadian charitable organization founded in 1963, has been active during the past fourteen years working with people in the Third World, and in Canada, through long-term development projects which have confronted some of the immediate injustices of their daily lives. Through this direct experience with development and underdevelopment, a perspective has emerged for OXFAM-Canada which has shaped our goals and programmes in developing nations and in Canada.

40 That perspective is based on an intensive review of our practical experience in international relief work and long-term development projects. As an active participant in the international OXFAM movement, we have had available to us a wealth of international experience gained over three decades. Our project work in the Third World and among native peoples in Canada has been supported by a network of field staff deployed by OXFAM and located in various regions of the

"Caribbean, Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Canada. The field workers have had a direct insight into the particular dimensions of poverty and underdevelopment where they work.

10 Our work has included extensive programmes with native people in Canada since 1970, specifically, with the Dene and the Inuit in the Northwest Territories, with the Grassy Narrows band and with the White Dog band in northern Ontario.

20 Our work in underdeveloped countries and regions has taught us that the primary causes of underdevelopment lie in the extremely unequal relationship of wealth and power, between these areas and the developed, industrial areas of the world. An effective challenge to underdevelopment must fundamentally restructure this unequal relationship of economic and political power.

30 Working towards these objectives, OXFAM-Canada has emphasized three closely related aspects in our work: support for locally determined and controlled, self-help projects that pose long-term solutions for the conditions that maintain poverty; (2) recognition of the critical importance of effective public education programmes in Canada to strengthen the awareness among Canadians of the global dimensions on inequality and injustices in the present international order; and (3) support for a political affairs programme to monitor and encourage meaningful changes in Canadian aid, trade,

40

10 "These relationships must be investigated,
and submissions of evidence relating to them
must be solicited and funded if necessary.
The considerable expertise of third-party
groups -- in particular of public interest
groups such as ours -- should be drawn upon
in this part of your inquiry.

20 (2) Similarly, submissions of evidence should
be solicited and funded (if necessary) on
the issue of development alternatives
available for the north. From our point
of view, this must include alternatives
that aim at increasing self-reliance, and
that allow a considerably greater degree
of economic and political power to northern-
ers. Again the relevance of public interest
group expertise must be emphasized.

30 (3) Because the first condition of changing
the unequal relationships in which the
north finds itself is a change in the
awareness and attitudes of Ontarians, it
is essential that your inquiry, Mr.
Commissioner, be not only an investigation,
but also an educational process that seeks
40 to involve as many Ontarians as possible
in the issues of underdevelopment and
environmental impact in northern Ontario.
On that point I would just comment that I
think it is important through my own
experience and through other inquiries like

10 "the Berger Inquiry, and I'm sure you recognize it, that the inquiry is not only an investigation, but also a learning process for all the citizens and residents of this province to come in contact with it and that educational process itself in fact can help create commissions under which some of the recommendations are changed as are required.

20 (4) To make the inquiry an educational process, southern hearings are essential. Since the resolution of concerns about the north will also necessarily seriously affect alternatives in the south of Ontario, southerners must be consulted and at the same time enlightened about the north. These hearings should include informal sessions in a supportive environment. Only in this way will public participation be maximized.

40 (5) Educating Ontarians about the north will take more than southern hearings, Mr. Commissioner. It will also require a concerted effort to publicize your inquiry in the south, to publicize the issues with which it is concerned in the south, and to do this through your own staff and through public groups who have expertise and concern about the north and in fact I welcome, I just saw today the first news letter and I

10 "think there are many such things that can
be done. Such as getting in touch with
active groups in the southern communities
with regard to issues respecting the north.
Once again, I would point to the capacity
and suitability of public interest groups
such as ours in this process.

20 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for this
opportunity to speak to you. OXFAM-Canada, I can
assure, you will be following your inquiry closely,
and will participate in it as far as possible.
Appropriately broad terms of reference for the
inquiry, and funding possibilities for public
interest groups to do education and research,
will certainly increase our ability to participate
fully."

30 MR. LASKIN: Thank you Mr. Rolfe. A copy
of your brief will be Exhibit No. 214.

---EXHIBIT NO. 214: Submission by OXFAM-Canada
given by Mr. Roger Rolfe.

40 ---brief recess
---on resuming

MR. LASKIN: Ladies and gentlemen,
could we reconvene for the balance of the session this after-
noon. Our next presentation is by the Ministry of Labour
and the speaker is Mr. Gerald Swartz, who will be presenting
the Ministry's brief. Mr. Swartz, please.

GERALD SWARTZ

Thank you Mr. Chairman. The Ministry of Labour has the responsibilities for activities relating to industrial relations, employment standards more common to the southern part of the province. However, we do have certain activities that we feel relate directly to items coming under the jurisdiction of the Commission. These are issues primarily evolving around manpower problems and items affecting employment that are identifiable in the north. The Human Rights Commission which is also part of the Ministry of Labour will be presenting a separate brief to the Commission covering underage jurisdiction.

Our major concern as a Ministry has been directed in the recent past to identifying the manpower problems that exist in the north. We are becoming much more aware of the substantial realization of human resources in northern Ontario, particularly data manpower resources when it becomes aware of the problems and recruitment of labour outside of local employment areas where we have employment opportunities existing. In one area there is no structure existing to move people from where the people are located to the few pockets of employment opportunities that do exist in the north.

We are becoming much more conscious of the Human Rights Commission, and through our employment standards legislation, of the problems inherent in employing Natives in the north in a variety of companies when the employment opportunities which are offered are somewhat

different to the kinds of lifestyle situations people have found themselves in prior to these employment opportunities.

We are also becoming more aware, indeed more aware by people in the north of the fact that skilled training facilities which exist up there are often inappropriate and inaccessible to meeting the needs of both local employers and residents of the north. Our program response has been more developmental than anything else to this stage. We are working on several fronts in developing labour market and information and trying to pinpoint the kinds of manpower problems that are generally described and to search for manpower solutions that we can provide within the range of activities under our jurisdiction, the kind of training that we can be associated with. One other major activity of our Ministry and program response is the developmental program, and I use this word in its true meaning, in this stage it is an experimental one, but one that has had preliminary results.

We hold fairly substantial promise for the north and other problem areas and that is the Community Employment Strategy. For those of you who are unfamiliar with this experiment it is a joint federal-provincial mechanism which really tries to reverse the decision making process and allows the decisions to^{be} made at the local and community level to allow people there to really identify the problems and propose the solutions and utilize the available federal and provincial resources to meet these problems. The traditional approach has all too often been that the problems were defined and solutions

implemented from above from the federal jurisdiction and the appropriate provincial jurisdiction and it is the feeling of Community Employment Strategy that these problems can be far better identified at the local level and the mobilization of people at the local level to work out their own needs to develop the best way of meeting the problems, both the short term and long term problems, and then to utilize the kinds of systems that have been made available through the existing solutions, is a better way of handling the problem.

We are not naive enough to believe that this is necessarily the sole solution or the only solution because mention of the problems even in the areas where the employment strategy is in operation are enormous and we are well aware of that. For example in one of our target communities we find that the reporting of people who are unemployed, the reporting of the total number of people in the labour force runs around 80% and 80% of our labour force in a community is not working and that kind of problem is an enormous problem and the solutions that can be imposed there might not be acceptable and if not acceptable, then they are really not solutions. The people in that community are doing several things to try and help themselves given the available funding mechanisms to do a better job in solving their problems than we can ourselves. They are doing it through establishing their own local organizations to identify the problems, specifying the kind of target groups within their community that they are trying to help and making their own people aware of what their own limitations are and what they can do by themselves, utilizing the kinds of resources that are

available to help themselves.

10 I think that is a very, very important thing and one that can best be performed at the local level, one that we say to our Ministries, here have had a great deal of difficulty going through our normal channels in those communities. The communities then both conceptualize this strategy in solving their problems and developing a response that can be utilized to solve the problems and take over the implementation of the resources that are available to solve the problems.

20 We are hopeful that the experiments in the Big Trout/Lake area and the Fort Frances - Rainy River area, the Pickle Lake area and Geraldton will prove successful. They are very small and very local, but they may very well be helpful.

30 We are in the process jointly with the Federal Department of Employment and Immigration, and the Strategy Office have undertaken calculations of these programs, but they have only been in operation a few months and perhaps a little over a year in some communities and it is a bit early to start imposing the heavy hand of program evaluation at the development level and I don't really see those are the kind of criteria imposed at this stage. 40 Nonetheless we do have some grounds leading to the results or hopefully the results of the programs.

Another area of information which we are in the process of gathering and I hope to be able to provide documentation on this for your commission very

10 shortly, and that is a scheduled publication date of April
1978, but hopefully we can clear this draft a little
earlier for your perusal. It is the Northwestern Ontario
area and this is a study that has been carried out with
people in the north to examine the education need and the
labour supply and demand situation and identify the im-
balances and hopefully to suggest ways of facilitating
labour market adjustments to eliminate some of the problems
we have with the labour turnover, with people leaving the
area. We have a list of studies which I have submitted
here and these studies have been completed and are now
at the stage where the results are just going through
20 final editing to clean up the writing and as I say we will
have a publication date and I hope to submit this to
the Commission before you wind up your hearings.

30 Whether the results of this study will be
or will result in program implementation is a bit early
to say. Nonetheless, it is very valuable for us to
know what occupational requirements will be in the north
in the next few years. Just what the pattern of migration
is in northwestern Ontario, we're also thinking about which
way people are moving, what the volume of movement is,
we know very little about the actual numbers of people
and what level the ability is and what the migration is
and in particular why people are moving.

40 If in fact there is a lot of evidence to
suggest people are moving out of Ontario to obtain
education, I don't know that presently and there are
policy decisions that will follow from that kind of
evidence.

That I think is the extent of the submission I would like to present to you Mr. Commissioner.

10 MR. LASKIN: Mr. Swartz, there have been recent newspaper articles which would appear to indicate that your Ministry has completed a study on mercury levels amongst Natives of the Whitedog and Grassy Narrows area and I'm wondering if you can help us as to whether there was such a study and if a report will be made public and are you able to tell us any of the general conclusions of the study?

20 A. I'm afraid you're asking the wrong person about that. I've only been with the Ministry a matter of days. I would prefer to give you something in writing on that. The only thing I do know about it, there is some reorganization going on in the Ministry and some of the people who have done work in the occupational health and safety area for the Ministry of Health have
30 been transferred over to our Ministry and it is my impression, and I may very well be wrong, that the study you are referring to is being done by somebody now in the staff of the Ministry of Labour, but were working really with Ministry of Health on the whole thing, but I will try to get you details, not just names of the people doing it, but what the facts are. I don't really know to be
40 honest, I only read the Globe and Mail.

MR. LASKIN: Perhaps you could undertake to provide us with the details of that particular report. I wonder if I could talk about one other item. When we were up north a number of women's groups, both Native

and non-Native raised with us the problem of employment of women in northern towns, particularly one industry towns like mining towns and the difficult problem they face. I know your Ministry has a women's bureau and I'm wondering if that bureau has done any work or done any study in that area.

10
A. I cannot refer to a specific study due to my limited knowledge right now. I do know that the women's bureau is aware of the nature of the problem and we do have officers who have reported and they want to set up some more permanent positions in the north to combat this problem, but whether this is going to be feasible given the provincial situation I could not say, they are hopeful that they will be able to do that and, therefore, to be able to bring their program of delivery mechanisms to bear more directly in the north, rather than the way they are operating now.

20
30
MR. LASKIN: One other final problem that was raised with us as well in the north. That related to the problem of health of workers in mines in northern Ontario, and the issue of alleged arsenic contamination and so forth and I am wondering if your Occupational and Health Safety Branch has done any investigations or study of that particular issue.

40
A. Once again I can't say if they have done specific studies on that. It does come under our jurisdiction and we do have an inspection process whereby that kind of consideration should be part and parcel of the every day activities that are going on. I don't know

10 of any specific studies that relate to that area, but I
do know that we are doing more along those lines and
getting into more careful measurement to the extent that
we can. Our Occupational Health and Safety section who
works under Dr. Rodney May, has been undergoing a very,
very substantial expansion and a good part of the resources
are going to be devoted at the field level to look into
this kind of thing. We are in the process of educating
ourselves to, into which kinds of chemicals and pollutants
or whatever you want to call them, are harmful to people.
There is an enormous amount of new information just coming
out and we are trying to stay ahead of the knowledge and
20 we are hoping we will not be in the situation where our
first entre into a safety situation would be after the
harm has been done to the individuals working there.
Consequently under Dr. May who is an expert in the field
and has set up some programs, we hope to move much more
rapidly into this and undertake a lot more work, this is
an ongoing part of the Ministry now.

30 MR. LASKIN: Thank you Mr. Swartz. A copy
of your brief will be filed as Exhibit 215.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 215: Submission of the Ontario
Ministry of Labour given by
Gerald Swartz.

MR. LASKIN: Our next presentation by
the Quaker Native Concerns, Miss Nancy Pocock.

NANCY POCOCK

10 I am sorry, Mr. Hartt, we did not know in
time to prepare a written brief, but I have a notice here
that I would like to bring to your attention. We are a
small volunteer committee, but we have a very deep concern
about the Native people. The Quakers from the time that
they first came to North America have had a special
relationship with the Native people and I read in one of
our histories that in Pennsylvania the Natives there would
not sign treaties with the white man unless a Quaker was
present. Maybe we should have been a little more diligent
20 on the signing here.

30 We work at Grassy Narrows and White Dog
with the Native people there and also we are in touch with
the Native people in the city. As I say we did not have
adequate time to prepare a proper brief because some of
our members are away, and we have very small resources, but
we would like to support the moratorium on development
until the hearings have been settled, and until your
hearings have brought enough understanding about the facts
of the development that is planned for the north so that
the people of Ontario both north and south, both Native
and white, can understand just what the implications of
40 these huge developments are.

It is going to affect all our lives. I
would hate to see the multi-nationals come into Canada
and take out all our resources and then go elsewhere as
they have done so many places in the Third World, and
leave us with nothing, our resources gone and no industries

10 built up on the resources, just with nothing. The Labour Department was talking beforehand and they don't seem to consider what is going to happen if this in the long term with these people in the north, if their way of living now is destroyed and if for thirty years they are employed at extractions of the resources and those are finished, what is going to happen, and what is going to happen to the rest of Canada.

20 There is going to be tremendous inflation through this development and this is going to affect all of us and I am wondering if that has been considered. It seems to me that very, very careful planning should go into all of this and I am afraid I have not seen much evidence of this, either with our government or with any of the large corporations. They seem to just think of the immediate profits.

30 We have a few suggestions. We suggest that your Commission give special attention to several dimensions of northern development. The social, economic, cultural impact of huge developments, particularly Polar Gas, Reed Paper, Ontario Hydro and the coal proposals for the people of the north. The socio-economic cost to the people of Ontario in general, particularly the poorer sections of the population.

40 Again I would like to stress that we are particularly interested in the effect on the people, not the large corporations, not the people who will make the large profits, but the people who live in this country and the people who live in this country and the people whose

whole lives have been spent here and who have been born here and plan to spend their lives here. The whole question of energy development in Ontario with reference to conservation and alternate sources.

10 The cultural aspects of Treaty 9, especially the development of the economic base, future plannings of health education and regional government, self-determination. Again when the man from the government was questioned he seemed not to know what plans were made as to the health of the people. A thorough review of environmental assessment procedures and environmental protection enforcement.

20 Again we saw this week in Toronto how the government is not planning for environmental safety, and this has to be done. The more development we have, the more danger there is to our environment and we have to think of this and plan for this. An evaluation of the boom and bust economic based on the extraction of single
30 resources, mining, forestry and so on, and their effect on the community. Tourism, outfitting, transportation and communications will fall within your mandate and we believe you must take seriously the evidence of the Native people and their values and their way of life and I hope that you will find the time to hear all the Native people
40 and not just the selected communities. Thank you very much.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you Miss Pocock. Would you like to leave a copy of your presentation.

MISS POCOCK: I'm sorry I can't, I just have written notes.

MR. LASKIN: Our next presentation is by National and Provincial Parks Association and Carol Bailey.

MISS CAROL BAILEY

10 "The National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada (NPPAC) is a non-profit, public interest group representing some 2,000 members from across the country. The Association was incorporated under federal charter in 1963 with the broad goal of promoting the establishment and wise management of national and provincial parks in Canada.

20 The Association's central function is to research and give facts about parks in order that an informed public be given an opportunity to participate in the decision making processes that affect our park lands. We believe that parks are primarily for the preservation of nature and for the inspiration and re-creation of people and that, accordingly, the preservation of our Canadian natural heritage should be regarded as a priority - not as an after-thought.

30 40 It is from this perspective that the NPPAC strongly endorses the establishment of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment and urges the Commission to carefully consider the value of park lands and nature preserves in planning the future development of northern Ontario. Mr. David

"Bates from Thunder Bay presented a brief to the Commission on behalf of the NPPAC and the Coalition for Wilderness. In that brief, the value of wilderness protection as a valid and important land-use option for northern Ontario was emphasized and it was strongly recommended to the Commission that regions of particular ecological significance north of 50° be identified and set aside as soon as possible before other land use activities seriously and irreversibly compromise the wilderness characteristics of these areas.

At present there are 5 provincial parks north of 50° and 7 provincial park reserves. Our organization feels that there is a great need to move quickly on the plans of the Ministry of Natural Resources to establish several more parks north of 50° and that citizens in both northern and southern Ontario should be given an opportunity to participate fully in the planning of such parks.

One area of particular interest to our organization is the preservation of wild rivers. An increasing number of Ontario's rivers are being diverted and dammed for the generation of hydro electric power. Before such developments take place, other land-use options, including preservation, must be carefully considered. Wild rivers have a very special recreational, aesthetic and ecological value and it is essential that some of northern Ontario's rivers be preserved for the enjoyment and education of

"present and future generations of Canadians.

10 It should also be noted that not all park lands or reserves in northern Ontario need be of the strictly 'wilderness' type. Areas that have been noticeably modified by human activity should also be considered for park land as such areas can have a high recreational and educational value.

20 The NPPAC urges the Royal Commission to take a comprehensive approach to the question of development in northern Ontario, to involve all Ontario residents in this process, and to carefully evaluate the needs and interests of present and future generations. The NPPAC is particularly anxious that the Commission seriously consider the question of preservation and that preservation be viewed as a legitimate and necessary land-use option in northern Ontario. The Association is looking forward to future participation in the Royal Commission. Thank you very much."

30 MR. LASKIN: Thank you Miss Bailey. I'll file a copy of your memorandum as Exhibit 216.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 216:

Submission of the National and Provincial Parks Assoc., given by Miss Carol Bailey.

MR. LASKIN: Our next presentation is by the Ontario Welfare Council and I understand it will be made by Donald Bellamy and David Kennedy.

DONALD BELLAMY

10 Mr. Commissioner, by way of introduction
I would briefly tell you that the Ontario Welfare Council
is a voluntary organization across the province and has
been in existence more than sixty years. It has a Board
of Directors which include representatives from a number
of communities including members of the Board of Directors
from the north, and we have an interesting community
development in the policy as set out. We have a board
membership and through it we are connected by the provincial
20 organizations such as Crippled Children's and area
associations for the mentally retarded and pensions as
well as individual and local services.

30 We are related to the north and by way of
explanation it is not only through board members, but also
through social planning councils and there are a few areas
throughout the province and the Ontario Welfare Council,
in areas like Red Lake and Timmins and so forth.

40 Our brief on the contents of our remarks
will be mainly directed towards Mr. Kennedy's expertise.
He is the gentleman on my right and is on the board of
the Ontario Welfare Council and his special expertise over
the last several years has been housing policy and we have
presented you with a copy of a statement he prepared
following the visits to the north and we also supplied you
with an annual report of the Ontario Welfare Council and
the brief which was presented to the Cabinet Committee of
the government some short time ago. In that particular
brief the Ontario Welfare Council drew attention to what

we have regarded as one of the significant issues around the province and that has to do with regional disparities that I am sure you are hearing a great deal about. The Council regarded the situation as having improved in recent years, but also pointed to the fact that there are rural areas throughout the province, and these are summarized on page 16, in which the basic health services are unavailable and vitally needed and the economic and social programs are lacking and inadequately staffed.

As an illustration of that in another document we prepared we pointed out that Upsala in the District of Thunder Bay for example there are no such services. There is an elementary school for the three hundred residents, but the nearest secondary school is sixty-six miles distance at St. Ignace and the closest hospital is in Thunder Bay, ninety-six miles away. The nearest ambulance is at Ignace. This came from a document from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources which had the data for unincorporated communities in northwestern Ontario in February 1975.

In the immediate future the emphasis of provincial government programs should be a lesson in disparities obviously by taking specific measures. Over the developments over the years, for example the opportunities for Native people to administer their own social services and delivery programs not adequately or sufficiently, but there have been developments. There are new initiatives and we expect for example that there will be proposals if they go through there will be block funding available for provinces to finance social services

and programs rather than the current cost sharing measures. These ought to provide opportunities for the people to allow for people in the north to take their own initiatives and to increase services and provide perhaps new service models all of which are of course important.

10 I am speaking of services not in the narrow sense, but in Health and Welfare and the whole range of things. They are also introducing the children's services field and these are important and on the way and not available yet, but we hope that your Commission, Sir, will be able to come to an understanding with those measures.
20 We hope there will be an opportunity for adult services to be developed in the next period of time, because throughout Ontario of course, people of working age get involved in the service sector.

Those are my introductory remarks, Mr. Chairman, and in a nut shell there is good material here and we will leave it with you, but I would like Mr. Kennedy to say a few words.

30 DAVID KENNEDY

40 We have concentrated in the past in the area of housing in the north and the problems of smaller communities which are quite pressing and we have tried to approach it from two standpoints. One is that housing can contribute to economic expansion, like the regional accommodation for workers. But as housing can stabilize the economy in keeping the costs of the cycle, the housing structure could be stabilizing. But I'm afraid to say that

there are a number of problems related to housing and that restrict the performance of the housing industry in the north and the creating of housing services to people of the north and these are in two areas. One is land and two, is the residential construction industry itself.

10 In terms of land when we were up there we noted there were problems and on page 9 and 10 of our submission related to housing there is a discussion of land and I will just flip through them very quickly and tell what we thought was the best solution and I would point out that as far as I know there is no solution in
20 this area.

1. Small municipalities have weak tax bases and find it extremely onerous if not impossible to finance large servicing schemes.
- 30 2. Over much of the terrain in northern Ontario it is extremely difficult to build services, the chemical problems.
3. The process by which official plans and plans of subdivisions are reviewed and approved takes a great deal of time.
- 40 4. The process by which crown land is made available for private ownership takes a very long time and the rules are quite complicated.

5. A great deal of land is under Ministerial zoning orders which does stop random severancing and building of septic tanks in inappropriate locations. On the other hand, it is just one more factor that has helped to tighten up local housing markets.
6. There is widespread squatting on crown lands and a consequence of that it is difficult for the occupiers of that house to obtain permits to relocate or to obtain improvement from the government.
7. A great deal of land in northern Ontario is under mining claims and this is a particularly pressing problem in places like Red Lake. It is that a great deal of land is under mining claims and we suggested a three-fold strategy to deal with these problems in the land area and we called it a 'mini' OHAP and it consists of three elements.

Servicing is one, and two, an endeavour to improve the management and action with regard to crown land and building standards, and three, it is becoming a ministerial type of operation. In terms of construction which is a major problem, in some small communities there are very few contractors and some communities have none and the second point, many building standards come from the south and are not appropriate to the north. And this is a complicated area with regard to the national standards. And what we recommend in this area is two-fold strategy.

10 One is for the local government or for other local agencies to set up its own housing company and train people and build up local skills and local industries where it does not exist. The second point which is on page 12 at the bottom is to encourage people to build housing on their own and I know in many places like Dryden and Ear Falls there is a considerable amount of housing constructed by people on their own. But there is no infrastructure to assist people in cooperative personalized building projects.

20 The other areas we have dealt with in our brief on housing was the housing programs in the north and while this brief is at the moment a year or so old, there have been changes in those programs and I won't touch those highlights or changes now, but we believe that the two major problems still exist and as a consequence of that in starting in new housing it is expensive and there is a shortage in numerous communities and I think it is a problem that has to^{be} tackled rather than improvement in some of the smaller programs.

40 Those are some of the key issues I have noted in housing and for Mr. Bellamy and myself, the Ontario Welfare Council is terribly interested in the work of the Commission and offers their participation. We would specifically I think be interested in facilitating the participation of our members in the north, the social planning councils where they exist and other agencies and technically we are interested in developing and applying housing in the north.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. There is a question of making available crown land. Is that still a major problem? This has come up several times.

MR. KENNEDY: It varies with circumstances and with the development planning in the north. The Ministry of Natural Resources let land use and in many communities there is no plan. The plan we have heard is always just down the road, so it is a problem.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MR. LASKIN: I'll file a copy of your brief and your supporting material as exhibit 217 gentlemen, thank you.

---EXHIBIT NO. 217:

Submission of the Ontario Welfare Council given by Mr. Donald Bellamy and David Kennedy.

MR. LASKIN: Our next speaker is Mr. Gerald Rosenberg who is making a presentation on behalf of Continental Hydroponic Limited.

MR. GERALD ROSENBERG

Mr. Commissioner, I would like to direct my remarks first to Horticulture, north of 50.

"With a scarcity of arable land plus an

10 "extremely short growing season, one concludes that agriculture, and more specifically the growing of fresh fruit and vegetables poses a serious problem for the North. Dependence on the south for the importation of such foods cannot be taken for granted ... not at the present time and certainly not in the very near future.

20 Scientists predict that within the next five to ten years, a food crisis of unprecedented proportions could overtake every nation in the world ... including Canada and the United States!

30 Today, however, we know that even that very startling and worrisome pronouncement is 'stale-dated'. For example: Many California farmers went bankrupt this year because of drought. Many Florida farmers did not plant vegetables this year because of early frost conditions last year. This can only contribute to shortages and excessively high costs of available produce.

40 In order to ensure a good supply of fresh vegetables nutritious and low in cost, a new concept in horticulture had to be investigated and researched. We, at Continental Hydroponics Ltd. have developed just such a system! Using lightweight, yet extremely durable PVC, we can set up a completely operational hydroponic system anywhere in the North.

10 "Our METROPONIC hydroponic system uses
little water and very little energy. Moreover the
nutrient solution is recyclable. With our system
of METROPONIC horticulture, Northerners could grow
abundant and nutritious fruit and vegetables all
year 'round, recycling the nutrient solution
every three weeks by draining it into tanks for
the purpose of Aquaculture - i.e. the raising of
fish and this would be fish that would not be
polluted. The nutrient solution feeds the fish
giving certain species a 30% faster growth than
20 they would get in water. The same nutrient
solution can then be recycled back into the farm
system after having been enriched by nature's own
fertilizer - fish droppings. We then have a
continuous cycle of raising fish and producing
nutritious vegetables at a low cost.

30 Some very important side effects to our
METROPONIC system for the people of the North are:

1. Job Creation
2. Therapeutic and Recreational Benefits
3. Joy of seeing greenery all year 'round
in the North.

40 In order that our system will operate at
peak efficiency in the North, we intend to research
and develop a new type of greenhouse especially
adapted to the extreme weather conditions pre-
vailing in the North. As one of our projects,
we are now in the process of applying for a grant

"from the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce under the ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM for the purpose of specific greenhouse development.

10 We know we shall be able to develop a viable system that could be used throughout Northern Ontario, to at first supplement the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables and eventually allow the North to become completely self-sufficient in this respect.

20 Regardless of the initial cost of setting up these METROPONIC farming systems, in the long run they pay for themselves and will save each community many thousands of dollars lost to the high cost of imports.

30 We are well aware of the high cost to Northerners of vegetables in the spring and summer ... and the almost prohibitive costs in the winter. (We are also aware of the tastelessness and lack of nutrition of these imported vegetables.) However, now with the warning that even this importation of fruit and vegetables cannot be taken for granted any longer - we must act quickly!

40 Time is of the essence ... and the need for an alternative food supply is imminent.

Our research tells us that our METROPONIC hydroponic system is the most innovative and

"promising anywhere on the North American continent,
and abroad.

We feel in all sincerity, that our METRO-
PONIC hydroponic system is one of the very
important solutions to this problem for NORTH OF
50. Thank you."

MR. LASKIN: Thank you Gerald, we will file
a copy of your presentation as Exhibit 218.

---EXHIBIT NO. 218: Submission of Continental
Hydroponic Ltd., given by
Gerald Rosenberg.

MR. LASKIN: Our last scheduled presentation
is by The Conservation Council of Ontario and I believe it
will be made by Mr. Bacon who is the President.

MR. BACON

Mr. Commissioner, we thank you for the
opportunity of making a brief presentation to you.

"The Conservation Council of Ontario brings
together representatives of 38 Provincial
organizations which total membership is in excess
of one million as well as a group of selected
individuals having concern for environmental
quality in Ontario. They are in many cases
highly specialized experts who have been appointed
to the Council for their particular expertise in
such matters.

10 The Aims and Objects and a list of the memberships appears on the attached directory. That unfortunately is last year's Council membership, but many members of the course are still there and we would be pleased to have it printed and give you a new one.

20 The Council is a non-profit, non-political public service body with interests in the long range quality of life in Ontario. Over the last quarter century the Council has produced literally hundreds of briefs on a wide variety of subjects to deal with the conservationist, the renewable and non-renewable resources of the province and indeed as it affects the Province of Ontario and outside the province.

30 It has carried on pretty thorough educational programming in the matters described. There are various conservation associates and they range in size from 50 to several hundred people. It has conducted many seminars on specific subjects and issues and it always publishes the results of these seminars.

40 For instance, and indeed there is a very wide range of types of issues and one of them a year or so ago, we managed to call together about two dozen leaders in this field to try to address the issues and what we might do about this problem.

"We are delighted that your Royal Commission has been established and we think that in almost every brief that has come before you that it urges you to maintain the widest or broadest possible perspective when looking at your mandate and your deliberations.

Our concern, of course, is mainly with the environment, both renewable and non-renewable resources, but we are well aware, and the Council is on record, of the inter-relationship between the environment itself and the social and economic factors with the environment and the way that affects the well-being of the residents of northern Ontario and, of course, the whole of the province. We are most mindful that they must be looked at. We believe a comprehensive approach to planning of Ontario as a whole and indeed all Canadians, and the importance of northern Ontario in terms of its value to the whole of Ontario and Canadians.

The benefits of the north are tremendous and we believe that if it is wisely carried out now at this particular juncture that we can avoid many of the mistakes made not through carelessness necessarily, but unknowingness. The well managed coordination of both development and conservation in the north can lead to an approved quality of life there and be of assistance to the south as well. These two vastly different regions of Ontario are dependent on one another and we hope

"for a productive and cooperative effort in planning for the north and how it will be accomplished.

10 We are concerned that while your Commission is proceeding in this most valuable work, the ultimate goal for the north will be reached in this interim period. We believe, too, a balance must be achieved between the short-term development priorities and the longer-term overall development plan which we hope, will be the outcome of the Commission's deliberations. We urge
20 the Commission to recommend in the interim report that the government of Ontario exercise the most judicious control over isolated and piecemeal developments in the north until the Commission's final report is tabled.

30 We recognize that there will be - and we hope that such decisions that may have to be made are the most judicious possible. Your additions to hold these two days of meetings in Toronto is one for which we are very thankful. We do urge that during the course of your Commission's work that you have additional meetings here in the
40 south because as we said we believe the south has an enormous interest in the north and there are things that we can offer to the north.

We know that they often say that they don't want to be part of the south and we appreciate

"that feeling. We understand and appreciate their point of view, but we do want to help wherever we can. We believe that the decisions made for the area north of 50th parallel are inextricably inter-woven particularly with the area immediately south of that parallel. There are three areas in the north, the area north of 50th parallel of which there is a good deal of possibility for the extraction of natural resource, both renewable and non-renewable, but many of the things that directly deal with that processing, the extraction and so on, are just south of that parallel and their services are even south of that.

For instance at Thunder Bay, and we have been looking at that, ten years ago Winnipeg was very much the regional centre for northwestern Ontario and now there seems to be at least in the people's minds, there seems to be quite a marked shift in allegiance to Thunder Bay as the major regional centre of northwestern Ontario. So it is really impossible for you to say that a boundary line up there at the 50th parallel would be the most appropriate one because of the inter-mingling and inter-dependence of the three Bands in the north and of course, generally the relationship to the south.

10 The Council is studying issues, many issues that it believes warrant further and indepth consideration and will be most anxious to review the Commission's interim reports that these issues can be reviewed in terms of the Commission's mandate.

20 The issues which we think as examples are particularly the management of the renewable resources in the north, water and timber and particularly non-renewable resources such as minerals which we in the south need and they in the north have and it is important that there be a delicate balance, between the need for the way in which they are extracted and used.

30 We will be preparing a more detailed submission to the Commission in the near future on some of these issues and in particular the role which we believe on behalf of the Council will be presented. The Council's 26 year record in promoting wise environmental management in Ontario and its ability to reflect the views of
40 a wide cross-section of Ontario's professional, citizen, labour, educational, public interest, recreational and environmental groups are qualities with we believe speak for our genuine concern and active participation in the future work of the Commission.

10 We believe sir that we may be able to be
of some help to the Commission and this is one of the
issues that we would address ourselves to in a further
brief, that we have with the assistance of many members
on the Council and in the bodies that make up the Council,
an enormous amount of expertise and a tremendous variety of
professionals, and we believe among many things that we
are considering that we may come forward with the idea of
conducting some specific area of research to do with
conservation and environmental matters.

20 We may need some additional staff in order
to accomplish this, in addition we believe that our
traditional role of holding conferences and seminars such
as methods of information gatherings may be helpful to the
Commission and we already have an organization already
built up from members of our Council, indeed we have heard
in the last few days and we have had so many here for that
time, there are many people who are involved in conservation
30 in one way or another, who may very much benefit from
coming to our Council, to put forward their views specifi-
cally in conservation and environmental matters, and in
bringing information before the Commission.

40 We believe that is extremely important
although our headquarters are here in Toronto that there
must be a great understanding of the work of the Commission
and of the inter-relationships which I referred to earlier
in the Canadian environmental field. Our experience in
disseminating this experience and perhaps an educational
role may be helpful to the Commission and we will look
forward to giving more detail in this regard.



10 A third matter which we would like to
address is the question of process. It is the whole
question of public participation before this word became
fashionable, a fashionable procedure. We
have already believed that it is extremely important that
we believe that we have that knowledge and we would like
to be of some assistance in the processes and procedures
that the Commission may follow in the future and we would
like to give our help to you in that. Our prime purpose
in these undertakings would not necessarily to be to
develop a consensus among the groups or individuals under
a half-coordinating under an umbrella, although we think
20 we may be able to do that because we have had a lot of
practise in trying to develop potential, to start with
very antagonistic groups, but we have tried to do that in
many cases and it may be that such a consensus could be
arrived at. We certainly would not want to adopt a
political role in that pejorative sense, but I believe
we can with the coordinating of bodies in our particular
30 field, be of some help to the Commission and we would very
much like to do so sir and we will put these down in
further submissions to you. Thank you for the time this
afternoon.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much Mr.
Bacon.'

MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Mr. Bacon, a copy
of your brief will be filed as Exhibit 219 on our record.

---EXHIBIT NO. 219:

Submission of The Conservation
Council of Ontario given by Mr.
Bacon.

MR. LASKIN: Now, it is approximately 5:00 o'clock and we have completed the scheduled portion of our afternoon's session. Is there anyone left in the audience who would like to speak to the Commission?

THE COMMISSIONER: I guess that completes our two day stint in Toronto. I would like to thank everyone for coming out and participating in these hearings. We have requested assistance and it has been forthcoming to us and I am very grateful for that. I might say that our hearings will continue in the north. We have to go now to Sandy Lake on the next trip and we are going to Kenora, Whitedog, Moosonee and Moose Factory and following that the interim report will be forthcoming. Thank you very much.

---Adjournment.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Conlin

(Thomas F. Conlin),
Official Reporter.

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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Hearing held in First United Church Hall,
Timmings, Ontario, on December 21st, 1977,
on commencing at 1:00 p.m.



Thomas F. Conlin,
Official Reporter.

INDEX OF SPEAKERS

	Shirley Rokeby	2293
	Hon. Rene Brunelle	2309
	P. Kelly	2316
	Martha Laughren	2320
10	Floyd Dale	2324
	Mayor Rene Piche	2330
	John Larche	2340
	Lynne Wisniewski	2349
	Allan Pope	2355
	Mike Zudel	2362
20	Miss Matte	2363
	Mike Zudel	2370
	Gerry Martin	2372
	Adjournment	2379

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

30	No. 221	Submission by Mental Health Timmins, given by Mrs. Shirley Rokeby.	2309
	No. 222	Statement of Honourable Rene Brunelle.	2316
	No. 223	Submission by Mayor P. Kelly, Smooth Rock Falls.	2319
40	No. 224	Submission of the Timmins Chapter Canadian Civil Liberties.	2324
	No. 225	Submission of The Cochrane District Health Council.	2330
	No. 226	Submission by Northeastern Ontario Municipalities Action Group.	2340

No. 227	Submission by the Porcupine Branch, Prospectors and Developers Association.	2348
No. 228	Submission by The Timmins Women's Resource Centre.	2355
No. 229	Submission by Mr. Zudel and Miss Matte.	2372

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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Hearing held in First United Church Hall,
Timmins, Ontario, on December 21st, 1977,
on commencing at 1:00 p.m.

- - -

BEFORE:

Mr. Justice E.P. Hartt - Commissioner.

APPEARANCES:

C. Gaylord Watkins, Esq. - Counsel to the Commission.

---On commencing at 1:00 p.m.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, maybe we could proceed with the preliminary hearings in Timmins. You will recall that unfortunately on the last occasion we gave some indication on the fact at that time that my health was starting to go and it went even more subsequently, so I apologize for the inconvenience to the people who were prepared to make statements last time. Maybe we could proceed now, Mr. Watkins.

20 MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Commissioner Hartt. Ladies and gentlemen, there is a schedule for this afternoon and it can be found on the table as you come into the meeting room here. There is also a form that if you wish to have further information about the Commission, please fill in the form. Our first presentation is by Shirley Rokeby on behalf of the Timmins Mental Health Association.

30 SHIRLEY ROKEBY

Good afternoon Commissioner Hartt. I'm here on behalf of the Mental Health Timmins Branch and perhaps the first page of our brief explains and I think maybe for the general public too.

40 "As a branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association, mental health/Timmins is a voluntary non-profit organization that functions primarily with the support and efforts of volunteers. At present this association endeavours to advocate for an increase of effective and needed mental

10 "health services in this region. This role of advocacy has evolved along two major paths; the first being an active demonstration of community alternatives for the treatment of psychiatric patients, under the form of direct services to people, using a strong and supportive group of volunteers, and to this end we have commenced a life-line program which has begun just this past year, funded by the Provincial Ministry of Health.

20 The second avenue is in the role of monitoring present services, the gathering of information, the planning of future service delivery and the expression of concern and issues to those levels of government that most affect changes in the human services. In addition this association maintains an active role in public education and
30 the prevention of mental illness.

40 Prior to the major portion of this discussion, the presenters of the paper would like to lay to rest a significant myth surrounding Northern Ontario. This myth is that Northern Ontario for some unknown reason is a separate and questionably different part of the province of Ontario. As a northerner one is often given the feeling that we exist as a colony of Ontario and further as an outpost of Canada. To exemplify this, certain government behaviour has clearly

"shown this attitude to be true. The recent decision of the government of Ontario to formulate special license fees for this section of the province, although beneficial to the residents, only goes to reinforce this myth on the part of the uneducated and further draws a significant line between north and south. The reality that we are and have always been Ontario, seems to hold little water either on the part of people of this region or people of the southern region. The most significant evidence that this myth exists is the announcement and consequent formation of a commission of inquiry on the northern environment. The government saw fit to isolate and denote clearly its apparent belief in this separateness from the rest of the province, rather than to attempt to investigate industry and environment as it pertains to the province as a whole. This process only further allows one to believe that the north's impact on the province lies only within itself, that there exists few interrelated parts, issues and concerns for all regions of the province and that our presence in the province can only be viewed as minimal and insignificant. The reality remains, we are the greatest land mass of this province and the greatest provider of natural resources for the industries of this province.

All residents are Ontarians, and we are governed by the same laws, affected by the same legislators as all parts of this province.

10 "Having made this statement, the major premise this paper will address itself to is an area of this region which at present is in a state of crisis and requires close investigation. This area is what is known as the human services. Through description of its present system of operation, by discussion of:

- a) incident of problems
- b) availability of services
- c) accessability of services
- d) concerns and issues

20 an attempt will be made to indicate that at present this system is strained and cannot adequately service the present population. That if expansion occurs then steps to beef up the present human services will have to take high priority and that thirdly the present system is in effect causing certain alarming events that require close and careful scrutiny.

30
40 The geographical area to be discussed in this presentation has its base line to the south at Parry Sound, extends west to Wawa, north to James Bay and east to the Quebec border. It incorporates a land mass of one quarter of the province and has an estimated population of 400,000.

First we will look at the Incident of Problems:

At present the region so talked about in

"this presentation has within it certain key areas, that show clearly an alarming number of socio-economic problems. The high number of such problems can be related to a vast number of reasons. But at this time it is not our desire to make speculation.

If we investigate the area of mental health problems we get a clear picture of this frequency. The region of Timmins has one of the highest recorded incidences of suicide among males between 18 and 35 than any other part of Canada. The regional assessment centre of Sudbury, which services this district in the area of children psychiatric services, recorded for the year 1976, 10,000 initial contacts for services for children and their families. The Ontario Hospital in North Bay services on a yearly basis an additional 4,000 to 5,000 adults. The increase of mental health problems for this region from the year 1961 to 1977 is noted to be 300% times greater. The increase in suicide in this area for the same time period is noted to be 400 times greater. In the year 1961 for every attempted six suicides one was successful as compared to four out of every ten for the year 1975 - 1976 and undetermined for 1977. It is noted that a significant number are native people. These figures clearly indicate a clear and substantial frequency of problems. If we couple this with other areas such as alcoholism, children requiring protection, retardation and general problems of employment, the socio-economy

"problems in ratio to the existing population would be phenomenal. The city of Blind River can be viewed in isolation to further develop this concept. Blind River has a population of 3,000 residents. Of this, 40% are on some government assistance program. Another 10% are deemed alcoholic, another 7% would have significant health problems, another 5% with some degree of physical handicap. This adds up to 52% of the population, not including children under care or in need of protection. This figure perhaps to some extent distorts the true picture, but it acts as a base to clearly state the concern for the frequency of social economic problems in this region.

We can then estimate that within this area 40% of the population requires human services to continue and maintain a quality of life that encourages growth and productivity. This estimate would be one in ten people, but we believe this figure to be conservative in its estimation.

I would like to talk about Availability of Services.

Given the stated and projected incidences of socio-economic problems, our next step is to determine and illustrate what services exist at present to meet this need. To do such we return to the area of mental health and the available services in this area.

"Primary Services:

1. one psychiatric hospital with a three hundred bed facility in North Bay.
2. one children assessment centre in Sudbury.
3. one children residential service for in-patient treatment with 28 beds for children and four beds for adolescents.
4. four general psychiatric units for emergency detention and hospitalization in Sudbury (2) Timmins (1) Sault Ste. Marie (1) a total of 70 in-service beds.

N.B. - patients cannot exceed a period of stay more than 30 days. Most of these general services at present maintain a waiting list for admission.

5. Four out-patient services located in Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins.
6. Four private psychiatrists, located in major population centers.

Secondary Services:

1. All public health units within this region have nurses appointed to do mental health follow-up. If we add them up they amount

"to between 20 and 30 employees for this area.

2. One family counselling center located in North Bay.

3. Nine alternative programs for discharged psychiatric patients scattered throughout this region. These programs range from housing, social rehabilitation, volunteer support and recreation.

4. An undetermined number of homes for special care, for chronically ill patients. The resident population of these homes is 600.

5. A few residential services of a home nature for children with emotional problems. A conservative estimation of these would be between five and ten homes.

If we return to our initial estimation of one in ten people requiring specialized human services the present system of services begins to show that there exists a significant lack of adequate services to meet these needs and that personnel is extremely limited. All major services in the area of mental health will state clearly they are over-extended and unable to offer effective services to clients. We can look at a situation in Kapuskasing to further illustrate this point. Within the public health unit, there exists one nurse appointed to psychiatric

"follow-up with an additional support of one social worker. At any given time this nurse's case work would include 100 people. She is without the support of a community psychiatrist and she must rely on an out-patient service located in Timmins, 150 miles away and in many incidences to the principle psychiatric service in North Bay, 420 miles south of Kapuskasing. To further emphasize this lack of availability of services to people, we can draw a correlation to the area of alcohol treatment. In the area of northeastern Ontario, there exists for a population of 400,000 only three detoxification units for men and none for women. Since the incidence of alcoholism in Timmins alone far exceeds the provincial norm the need for this service is greater, the reality of the delivery is nonexistent. Consequently a few people find themselves in treatment while the great majority must be serviced by other services such as general hospital care or else never receive the services indicated. The result of this lack of services is that existing services are taxed heavily and unable to undertake active treatment with people. The majority of staff time within these services centers around assessment of peoples' problems. If we look at the childrens' services of St. Mary's Hospital with a staff of three, we are soon able to determine that 75% of staff time is involved in assessment and administrative tasks, while the remaining 25% goes to active treatment.

"ACCESSABILITY OF SERVICES:

When in need or extreme crisis, it is generally believed in the helping profession that the sooner a person acquires appropriate services the least damage done to that person's welfare. If one requires special services within this region we are talking about this process is at the best of times difficult and usually impossible.

Let us look at the situation of a child requiring emergency care for emotional disturbance. If this situation occurs in Timmins, the child is brought to the children's services of St. Mary's Hospital, where there exists no in-patient services for children. Upon determining his need for residential care, contact must be made with Sudbury who may or may not have immediate bed space, thus precipitating a further crisis within the system, as to where to place this child. Children's Aid may be asked to apprehend and place the child, but in what facility, since the area does not have receiving services for children in this dilemma. If the child is lucky to be sent to Sudbury, he must then travel a distance of 185 miles usually by motor vehicle and at least one to two days after the onset of the crisis.

This description illustrates the extent of the inaccessibility of human services within this area. The irony of this event is that services established to serve people are far too often

"removed from people and far too often are not there at the time of crisis but usually after the fact. This inaccessibility remains constant throughout all the human services, ranging from general health care to people with extreme emotional difficulties.

These phenomena although significant in the major population areas of Timmins, North Bay and Sudbury are extremely more aggravated in areas much more isolated such as Chapleau, Moosonee and Kirkland Lake. The major difference is that major population centres usually have some secondary supportive services whereas more isolated areas must depend upon primary services on an irregular base. The function of Children's Aid Societies within the region can be investigated to further document this statement.

The end result of this is that on the whole, services to people are not delivered when needed and that the accessibility of these services cause problems to be further aggravated in many cases, to be ignored completely. In support of this we present one major event in this area that occurred over the last year in Elliot Lake. This past summer a child of five was beaten to death by two young boys ages ten and eleven respectively. Prior to this incident, one of the boys was known to the Children's Aid and had been assessed as having demonstrated violent tendencies of an anti-social nature. Due to a lack of placement

"facilities the Children's Aid was unable to apprehend the child and place him in an appropriate service. The end result speaks for itself.

CONCERNS AND ISSUE:

We have attempted to present to some extent what the present services system to people looks like and some of the major problem areas. Through this overview we will draw to the Commission's attention certain facts that correlate closely with the issue of economic expansion.

1. Economic expansion will bring with it an increased number of people. The present services to people do not nor cannot give an effective quality of service. With such an anticipated increase of people there will be a further demand on an already over-extended human service system.
2. The type and nature of expansion within this environment is again that of natural resources, which attracts a high number of transient male workers. In his book Consequences of Loneliness, Dr. James Lynch shows clearly the high incidence of socio-economic problems in the age group of single males 18 to 40. They demonstrate 25% more alcoholism, 60% more mental illness, double cancer and heart related diseases than married males of the same age. Such an

"influx would again tax the service system, which at present is unprepared and unable to deal with the incidences of these problems already at a critical level in this region.

3. The accessibility of services is at present such that ready access to them is difficult and at times costly. The expansion and further population north of 50 will in effect make this access even more difficult. The episodes and experiences of people living on James Bay can be examined to corroborate this fact.

Family breakdown can and is related most closely to the inability of the existing service system to offer such help to insure and strengthen the family unit. It is estimated on a yearly average that an amount in excess of 300 children require specialized services not offered in this region. Of these three hundred plus 75% will leave and never return to the community of origin.

The result of this is placements located in the south, create a barrier of distance that does not allow total family involvement in treatment. Children in this situation suffer separation from their family and in most cases must at some time divorce themselves from their natural family. For the child able to return, he is faced with a more drastic set of problems. Due to no clear re-entry point into the family and a lack of

"after-care services, this further causes a heightened degree of anxiety upon reunion.

In the cases of adults requiring special residential services the case is often the same. Far too often heads of family require services that are removed from their family. This process causes a breakdown in family ties. In a group home in North Bay eight men reside in isolation from their family. All are discharged from the Ontario Hospital and all have lost contact with or else been abandoned by their family unit. Although a necessary part of the helping process, the residential services to adults and children are based not upon treatment of the family unit, but the individual. However, due to distance, location, lack of resources and minimal follow-up services, this decays the most sensible and natural of all human groupings, the family.

It remains that the system, so designed, cannot place a high priority on family unity and that in its efforts to help others, effectively negates the most therapeutic of all relationships. What further affect will expansion add to this dilemma?

Isolation occurs in relationship to the human services system, due to its inability to respond to and reach out at the needed times of personal crisis. This is further aggravated by the lack of available and quality services and their

"accessibility of the existing services. Dr. James Lynch noted that isolation causes perhaps the foundation for the majority of medical and socio-economic problems in three major groups of people, the aged, young, single men and children. He relates isolation as being a major factor in premature mortality, increased episodes of mental illness, alcoholism, drug abuse and criminal behaviour. At present our discussion of the above has stated that the present system cannot reach out effectively. The consequential event is that isolation in people is only heightened by the system. We can look at the situation of elderly people in the north to further emphasize this point. Due to a lack of services, including home care, residential care, nursing care, a large number of aging persons are isolated and limited in services that could insure a greater quality of life. In many cases families are scattered, having moved to high employment area, the end result is that the risk to life increases and the quality of life diminishes.

The process of death-making is possibly the most severe and frightening of the processes that evolve due to an inadequate human services system. This process is explained by death to people, that could have been prevented, given a system that could respond effectively and appropriately to the needs of the people. In a book published by Grand Council Treaty #3, 'While People Sleep', it illustrates clearly the high number of violent

10 "deaths in the region of Kenora. Deaths related to alcohol, homicide and suicide are a link to the inability of the system to meet its people's needs. Timmins with its equally high rate of suicide, compared to the rest of Ontario, further demonstrates the phenomena. The incident in Elliot Lake in the summer is still a further indication of the event of death-making. Should expansion occur, will it in effect augment this and to what point?

20 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to say or make two significant recommendations to this Commission.

- 30 1. That prior to any industrial expansion in the north, a full and extensive investigation of the human services will have to be undertaken to illustrate the areas most in need of improvement and expansion. Without this the processes and issues discussed will only continue to escalate.
- 40 2. That from a philosophical point of view, the Commission must make statements that there exists a belief on its part the welfare and well-being of all residents in Ontario is foremost in its list of priorities. Without such statements the elements of science, management, ecology, profit and industry will take precedence over people.

"We present this paper and its remarks because of an inherent belief and value of the potential of all peoples' lives. It is our belief that each person in this province has the right to a quality of life that ensures the greatest benefit and maximum opportunity for success. If expansion in the north is planned in such a way that this is insured, then we welcome it wholeheartedly. If expansion comes and only further heightens the processes of family breakdown, isolation and death making, then we will have threatened the environment's most precious resources, the people!!! Thank you."

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much, Mrs. Rokeby. I'll file a copy of your submission as Exhibit 221.

---EXHIBIT NO. 221:

Submission by Mental Health Timmins, given by Mrs. Shirley Rokeby.

MR. WATKINS: Now, ladies and gentlemen, next we will have a statement to the Commission by the Honourable Rene Brunelle, Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. Mr. Brunelle.

MR. RENE BRUNELLE

"Mr. Commissioner, I am here today at the request of the Premier on behalf of the Ontario Government to place before you a statement outlining

"the major components of Ontario's Native Affairs Policy. These are not new, but because they have not been previously comprehensively articulated, and because of the importance of Native concerns to all aspects of your deliberations, the government sees this information as an essential contribution to your preliminary information meetings. This submission will be of special interest to the Native peoples living north of the 50th parallel - however, all Native peoples in the province will be interested.

In the past year and a half the Ontario Government has undertaken an extensive review of the services provided to registered Indians in Ontario, the results of which have been shared in the form of a discussion paper with the Associations of Registered Indians and individual Bands in Ontario. This review was undertaken for two reasons. Firstly, it was done in response to a growing concern expressed by both the Associations of Registered Indians and the Ontario Government that the Federal Government appeared to be gradually withdrawing from responsibilities for Registered Indians as a result of the 1969 Government White Policy Paper entitled 'Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy' issued by the then Minister for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Jean Chretien. Secondly, the report of our special program review committee strongly recommended disentanglement of federal and provincial responsibilities to eliminate

"duplication and overlap in a number of areas including delivery of services to Registered Indians.

The major details of the policy concerning the delivery of services to Registered Indians are as follows:

- . The Government of Canada should be generally responsible for services to Registered Indians by virtue of Section 91, Sub-Section 24 of the British North America Act and the constitutional convention that the Government of Canada has a special responsibility for the interest and well-being of Registered Indians. Where desirable, services may be purchased from and provided by the Government of Ontario.
- . The Government of Ontario will continue its attempts to meet with the Government of Canada, and in the process, seek to secure the involvement of the Associations of Registered Indians in Ontario, in order to clarify responsibility for the delivery of services that are as far as possible acceptable to all three parties.
- . Cabinet decided in April 1976 and recently reaffirmed that pending the completion of negotiations with the Government of Canada and the Associations of Registered Indians to clarify responsibilities for the delivery of services to Registered Indians, the extension of services

"would be limited. This means that all requests for the provision of additional physical assets or services will be granted only if the requests are explicitly approved through the Cabinet process or if existing legislation presently requires the province to provide that service. I should point out that this restriction would not apply to physical assets approved by Cabinet but not yet provided, for example, the remote airstrip program or the northern communications program.

- . In the meantime the Government of Ontario will continue to respond to requests from Native organizations to explain or clarify Ontario's position concerning the responsibilities for delivery of services to Registered Indians.
- . The Government of Ontario also remains willing to work with Native people and organizations in an attempt to resolve outstanding issues.
- . With respect to the Ontario Government's own programs or new policy initiatives, the Government of Ontario reaffirms its commitment to consult Native people before adopting or implementing policies that have a major impact on Native people.
- . Nevertheless, it must be recognized that ultimate responsibility for decisions concerning provincial policies rests with the Government of Ontario.

"Mr. Commissioner, these are a few additional points concerning the consultation process which, while not directly germane to your deliberations, should be mentioned at this time in response to statements made to you concerning the right of elected Native representatives to deal with elected cabinets on an equal basis:

- . While the Government of Ontario recognizes the chiefs of the Bands of Registered Indians and their associations as elected representatives of the Registered Indians in Ontario, it is extremely difficult to accommodate the demands of some Chiefs that as elected representatives they will meet only with elected representatives of government, specifically cabinet ministers. While ministers will continue to meet with Native leaders on major policy issues as required, much of the resolution of Native concerns has been and must continue to be accomplished by consultation and discussion between Native people and government officials.
- . Where it has been determined that it is appropriate for ministers to meet with Native organizations, meetings will be preceded by adequate notice, agenda, and background material to ensure efficient use of the time available.
- . The Ontario-Indian Joint Steering Committee on Native Affairs, established by the Government of Ontario at the request of the four

"Associations of Registered Indians, will continue to be the main forum for consultation leading to the resolution of policy issues of concern to them.

- . At the same time, Ontario has the right and obligation to deal directly with the Bands where expedient and where a particular Band is the direct recipient of an Ontario program.

Mr. Commissioner, an area which has been and will likely continue to be prominent in the presentations to the Commission and its deliberations is the use and control of the crown natural resources of Ontario. I must emphasize once again that it is the Government of Ontario which has paramount responsibility for making ultimate decisions in that development and use of Ontario's natural resources in the area you are studying as well as in all other areas of the province. The major points of our policy on crown (Ontario) natural resources and the relationship of that policy to the concerns of Native people are as follows:

- . Ontario crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the province, including Native people. Thus, Ontario intends to continue to make decisions concerning resources and development in all of Ontario, including areas of concern to the Commission.

- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- " . Treaty Provisions granting rights of access by Native people to certain natural resources are recognized within the provisions of the Laws of Canada.
 - . Claims by Native people based on aboriginal rights for unfulfilled treaty entitlements should be pursued jointly with the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario. This shared responsibility for dealing with such claims arises from the division of responsibilities in the British North America Act which allocates the responsibilities for Indians and land reserved for Indians to Canada and the responsibility for natural resources to Ontario.
 - . Conflicts between existing legislation and interpretation of treaty entitlement by Native people will continue to be resolved through the courts and Ontario will continue to base its policies on these decisions.

Mr. Commissioner, in conclusion I hope that the information provided to you in this statement will clarify questions which you and those making presentations to your Commission may have had with respect to Ontario's role in the delivery of services to Registered Indians, the consultation process and the use and control of the crown resources of Ontario. I wish to thank you for this opportunity of appearing in front of the Commission."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Minister, and I appreciate your coming to the Commission and making this positive statement.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Brunelle. I am filing a copy of your statement as Exhibit 222.

---EXHIBIT NO. 222: Statement of Honourable Rene Brunelle.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, I should mention that at the end of our scheduled presentation there will be time for people to make oral presentations if they wish. I note also Mr. Allan Pope, the local M.P.P. is present and he might choose to speak at that time. However, now we have Mr. Kelly, who is the Mayor of Smooth Rock Falls.

MR. P. KELLY

Mr. Commissioner, if I may be permitted I will be very brief. I would like to digress from this written affair here to by and large give you the opinion of my experience in northern Ontario which goes back about fifty years, but also to give specifically with uniting Highway 11 with Moosonee. The Economic Council of Canada in its latest report comments on the lack of population growth in northeastern Ontario and this was a ten year survey. For the handling of northeastern Ontario's resources over the past fifty years by the governments of Ontario of any name, closely parallels the handling of United States resources in that at one time the United

States did not import one ton of newsprint from Canada.

Today the newsprint consumption of United States is 60% supplied by Canada. In other words the resources have not been cared for, they are now planting Southern Pine and I am dealing here with the pulp and paper industry. Needless to say, in due course we will arrive, planting as we do four trees for every one we cut, we will arrive at the same point as United States arrived at some forty or fifty years ago, in other words we will not have any.

The mining at Cobalt has operated on a boom and bust basis in that cobalt, the silver camp produced in the dollar of that day \$320,000,000.00 which would closely approximate \$1,600,000,000.00 at today's dollar. They had a population of 10,000 people. Today it is something under 2,000 people. The \$320,000,000.00 is gone.

Kirkland Lake, with a population of 24,000 people, and Lakeshore Mine, now has a population of less than half that number, the gold is gone. Timmins was saved by the bell. After 65 years the Hollinger Mine shut down and unfortunately the Kid Creek Mine was discovered and this is the lifeline of the economy of the City of Timmins.

We come now to my own little talk. The Onakawana Development involves 190 million tons of lignite. Lignite is the third grade coal. You have anthracite, bituminous and lignite. It is commonly a better quality than that which is used in East Germany for over fifty years. I suggest that the use of this resource be not solely confined to the export of power from that area down over the 500,000 volt lines to the grid in Sudbury and

distributed thereafter throughout southern Ontario and across the border. I suggest that the kaolin deposits there be developed even to a minimal basis, to put a third industry in Ontario besides mining in northern Ontario, mining and paper. The kaolin there is of the same quality or better than the fire brick manufactured and presently brought into Canada from Missouri. I suggest to you that no matter how infinitesimal this development might be it would be a third industry in northern Ontario and the Lord knows we need it.

I suggest too, to you, that the 73% unemployment factor presently obtaining in Moosonee could be relieved if the people there would have employment only 60 miles from their home spot. By and large the Ontario government has been subsidized through the private development of northeastern Ontario's resources, we refer to the royalties derived from the mining industry and from the forest industry. The funds so received, and people here will back me on this, are cleared to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and distributed throughout Ontario.

There is and has been a growing feeling of residents of northern Ontario that the revenue realized by the department, that is the Treasury Department, should be returned in a greater measure in the form of road construction to ease the excessive transportation costs which obtains here. This feeling is not alone mine, I give you the first indication of dissatisfaction with the handling of our resources, like Heritage Party, and secondly and more important the appointment of a northern Minister to look over their shoulders and thirdly, the appointment of this Commission which is a first and a very hopeful time for

the little towns like Smooth Rock in northern Ontario.

10 I would urge too in this submission which
I was to make very brief, that the Ontario Northland
Commission and we have a commissioner/^{here}today, take a good
look at the Polar Bear Run between, which runs I believe
30,000 people per year going to Moosonee. I suggest to
them that perhaps not one person in this room has ever
seen a musk-ox, very few have seen some of the animals
of the forest, that a zoo be built down there and give the
people something to see down there after the 186 mile ride
from Cochrane to Moosonee. As a ticket seller in one of
20 my jobs, I get complaints that there is nothing to see and
186 miles of Spruce each way is not the best viewing. I
will close, Mr. Commissioner, with this observation: The
people of Smooth Rock Falls are here in some numbers today
because they have absolute confidence in the report that
you will turn into the Ontario Government which will be a
first for northern Ontario. Thank you.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much,
Mr. Kelly.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Kelly. Mayor
Kelly, if you have an extra copy of your presentation
perhaps I could get that from you later and enter it as an
exhibit 223.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 223:

Submission by Mayor P. Kelly
Smooth Rock Falls.

MR. WATKINS: Next on our schedule we have
a presentation made on behalf of the Timmins Chapter,
Canadian Civil Liberties and the presentation will be made
by Martha Laughren.

MARTHA LAUGHREN

10 I thank you very much for giving us this
opportunity to be heard. Unfortunately the person, Mr.
Girones, who was prepared to sit on November 24th to
present his presentation is unable to be here today and he
offers his apologies for not being here. As you will note
our brief deals with two separate issues, both of them to
deal with the nature. We hope that our brief meets with
your approval and that you will exercise all in your power
to help bring about the changes we recommend to improve the
lot of northern Ontario residents in regard to these two
20 specific matters.

The first matter we bring to your attention
is Human Rights Services in the north.

30 "Whereas we are highly committed to
guarding the rights and freedoms of the indivi-
dual to the greatest possible extent, we wish to
express our deep concern about the limited service
rendered by the Ontario Human Rights Commission to
residents above the 50th parallel, and as well, to
residents of Timmins and surrounding area.

40 In no way criticizing the work done by the
present Human Rights officer working out of Sault
Ste. Marie to cover Timmins and points north, we

"dare say that one person to service this vast area is insufficient to deal with any degree of promptness with grievances that arise; and, that because of this fact, grievances are aggravated by the delay in mediation of the problem;

Therefore, to alleviate the frustration experienced at present and to improve on the service to residents above the 50th parallel and in Timmins and surrounding area, we respectfully put forward the following recommendations for your serious consideration:

- a) that a Human Rights office be established in Timmins
- b) that an adequate amount of staff be provided for this office
- c) that Human Rights grievances in the north be processed more quickly; i.e. one person waited over a year to hear the final result of his complaint filed with the Ontario Human Rights Commission
- d) that this Commission relay these proposals to the Ontario Human Rights Commission at its earliest convenience.

I would like to elaborate a bit on that by giving you an idea of the area which this person has to cover. The one person from the Human Rights office, his boundaries on the east are Webbwood, but up to and not including Espanola and it takes in all of Algoma District which takes in Spanish and Spragge and Sault Ste. Marie and Wawa. White River is the cutoff in the northwest.

10 "Hornepayne, Hearst, Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane, Ergo Falls, both Lake Chapleau all fall within his jurisdiction. The northern area includes Moosonee and James Bay area, Kashechewan, Attawapiskat, and Winisk would be the northerly cutoff point. Now the Human Rights officer, as you can see, has a wide area and you can understand the difficulties he has in reaching places at times and in time to mediate, to have a meeting before the problem gets aggravated. This Human Rights officer has his offices with the Ministry of Labour in Sault Ste. Marie and works out from that city.

20 Our second point we wish to present to you is Education for our Native People.

30 Whereas there is only one high school in their own locale, some native students from Moosonee and other points north are obliged to come to Timmins or other predominantly white populated places in order to obtain a secondary school education;

and, whereas these students are suddenly propelled into a community with which they are totally unfamiliar thereby causing them undue stress which in large part accounts for the considerable number of drop-outs among these students;

40 and, whereas this situation impedes native persons from enjoying equal opportunity in acquiring a secondary school education;

Therefore, as remedial measures to this unfair situation, we present the following recommendations for your careful consideration:

" "Now, this is a normal idea that I propose, but we have had this sort of program on a provincial and inter-country:

- a) that a student exchange program be inaugurated at the elementary level (grade 7-8) between native students and white students in order to prepare the native child for life in a different environment, and to promote a better understanding between the two cultures
- b) that secondary education in Moosonee be subsidized under special grants to allow a wider range of courses than presently taught and to extend grades past the grade ten level
- c) that the quality of teachers in Moosonee and on reserves be reviewed to ensure that native students get equally qualified teachers as do white students elsewhere
- d) that incentives for teachers to work in isolated areas be increased to attract quality teachers to these places
- e) that this Commission consult with native persons concerned with education prior to acting on any of these recommendations.

I would like to elaborate a little bit on the drop-out that I mentioned here. I have some information from the Timmins Board of Education which gives me the figures of enrolment for 1975. In September 3rd, 1975 there were 43 native students enrolled, on January 31st, 1976 there were 36 and the drop-out had started. By April 30th

10 "there were only 30 left out of the 43. In 1976
26 students enrolled, by January 21st, there were
only 12, and those 12 remained to the end of
the year. In 1977 at present there are 34 students
enrolled and, of course, we do not have any figures
on the number of drop-outs. I also have information
from the Retraining and Apprenticeship Division
of the College at Porcupine Campus, the information
I received there from Ken Rapson by phone that I
requested, the drop-out of native persons in
courses at the College is 50%. I thank you very
much for this opportunity to speak."

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Miss
Laughren.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Miss Laughren. A
copy of your written submission will be filed as Exhibit
224.

30 ---EXHIBIT NO. 224: Submission of the Timmins
Chapter Canadian Civil Liberties.

MR. WATKINS: Next presentation will be
The Cochrane District Health Council and Mr. Dale will be
speaking.

40 FLOYD DALE

"Your Honour, distinguished members of the
Commission, the Cochrane District Health Council
is pleased to be able to present its concerns to

"you, albeit that this preliminary presentation is of necessity very brief.

As commission members probably know, District Health Councils, of which there are now more than 20 across the province, have been established as a means whereby more decisions in health care matters may be made at the local level. They are voluntary bodies charged with the responsibility for comprehensive health care planning within their respective districts and for advising the Minister of Health on the organization and delivery of health services. Although the District Health Council mandate is officially discharged through the Provincial Ministry of Health, Health Councils must be able to work co-operatively with federal authorities, as well as with other provincial ministries such as Community and Social Services and Northern Affairs.

The Cochrane District Health Council consists of eleven members representative of the hospital centres from Hearst on the north to Matheson and Timmins on the south. The number of seats on the present Council has been limited to eleven in view of potential to expand its geographic responsibility to the north to include James Bay Coast communities and south into the District of Temiskaming. At present, the Cochrane District Health Council is not officially responsible for area north of 50°. However, the comprehensive nature of the Health Council's planning mandate, the historical pattern of relationships between

"north of 50⁰ communities and south of 50⁰ health care facilities, and the fact of the Health Council's potential for expanded responsibility make it imperative, in the Health Council's view, that it express its concerns and offer that future input which Commission members deem to be desirable.

The District Health Council has developed a series of goals and objectives to guide it in addressing its task and to act as a standard against which it can measure its accomplishments. These goals and objectives seem to the Health Council to have applicability north of 50⁰. Briefly stated they are:

1. to identify local health care needs so that services can be tailored to those needs. Service must accommodate the geographic and cultural diversity of the district.
2. to maximize the quality and range of health care services available to the residents at the community, area and district levels.
3. to make the most effective use of health care resources available within the district by integrating health care planning and delivery, minimizing unnecessary service duplication and reducing misuse of health care resources.
4. to reduce the deterioration of health among the population of the district, and

"5. to increase community awareness of health as a positive way of life.

While working within these objectives the Cochrane District Health Council feels that it could assist the Commission in its inquiry by seeking answers to the following questions:

- a) What health care needs exist north of 50⁰ and are the services to meet them adequate, inadequate or non-existent? To what extent does the continuing existence of major health problems result from lack of service and inefficient service provision? Is the pattern of service delivery appropriate to the culture and environment? What adjustments and improvements might be made in the present service to better meet existing needs?
- b) What impact will economic development have on health needs and service provision? Are there likely to be new or changed health care needs for the present population north of 50⁰ as a consequence of changing economic circumstances and population influx? What will be the needs of the new residents of the area and of that portion of the new residents' group which is highly transient? What service delivery patterns are likely to be capable of dealing effectively with the needs of the population mix which will result from economic growth? What service development can be undertaken in anticipation of change and yet be of full value in addressing existing health care needs?

"c) What is the incidence of 'preventable' major health problems? Figures indicate that the north generally suffers higher than average rates of:

- suicide, and death and injury due to accidents and violence
- infectious disease, particularly respiratory, intestinal and venereal diseases
- health problems in the prenatal, perinatal and post natal periods
- child health problems
- mental illness
- nutritional deficiencies
- dental health problems
- abuse of alcohol and drugs.

To what extent can certain of these problems be expected to grow in tandem with economic growth? What are the means to prevent such growth and, in fact, to reduce present rates? What proportion of health care resources must be devoted to disease prevention and health promotion?

These are some of the questions to which the District Health Council believes answers must be found if responsible development is to take place. As the body charged with comprehensive health care planning in the district, the Cochrane District Health Council wishes to stress its opinion that health concerns must have a full share of the Commission's efforts to anticipate the impact of economic development north of the 50th parallel and of its efforts to plan strategies

"to deal with the adverse effects of development.

In summary, there can be no truly
'successful' development north of 50° if that
development brings with it a deterioration in the
health status of the residents of the area.

Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Dale, I think constant-
ly^{of} the desire to participate more fully in the decision
making process, is the District Health Council a working
mechanism to decentralize decisions of the Ministry of
Health?

A. It was a mechanism established by
government composed of volunteer members whose responsi-
bility it is to advise the government on health matters
and to date the government has shown its willingness to
take the Health Council's advice into consideration and,
in fact, in the vast majority of cases they accept our
advice and act on it.

THE COMMISSIONER: So far as you are con-
cerned then, it is a mechanism that is working at the
present time to bring to the notice of the Government of
Ontario the particular requirements of health care for
the people of this region?

A. I think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much sir.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Dale. If you

have an extra copy of your submission perhaps we could have it and it will be filed as Exhibit 225.

---EXHIBIT NO. 225:

Submission of The Cochrane
District Health Council.

10 MR. WATKINS: Next speaking on behalf of
the Northeastern Ontario Municipalities Action Group is
Mayor Piche.

MAYOR RENE PICHE

20 "We are pleased to have the opportunity to
present a brief interim report to this Commission.
We are prepared to go into greater detail at a
later date on any points which you may feel need
elaboration or where further input or analysis may
be helpful.

30 The Background of the Action Group.

40 What is the Action Group all about? For
years, Northeastern Ontario municipalities,
organizations and interested people generally
complained, and rightly so, about the lack of
proper transportation and the high costs of
freight in the region. All of the protests were
carried out on an individual and hit-or-miss basis,
often at cross purposes and with a complete lack
of cohesion, with the result that relatively
little improvement was brought about. In 1972,
the Action Group was formed by uniting the 32
municipalities along the transportation corridor

"between North Bay and Hearst, with eight of the municipal leaders from representative communities chosen as an executive, to collectively and with maximum concentration work towards improvement in the transportation of people and goods. The Action Group has become a voice for transportation in Northeastern Ontario and does not deal with any matters other than transportation.

Accomplishments

There are five main accomplishments in which the Action Group can claim to have played a part together, of course, with other organizations and associations. These particular points are:

1. A slowdown has been noticed in the rate of increase of freight rates, a particularly pressing problem in this region. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications in a study of freight rates and related problems in Northern Ontario has publicly stated that 'the highway No. 11 corridor exhibits some of the highest truckload and less-than-truckload freight rates experienced in Canada'. The Action Group contests freight rate increases which we feel are too high, untimely or detrimental to the region. While there is a long, long way to go to bring freight rates in this area in line with rates elsewhere in Ontario and in Canada, we are confident that the very existence of the Action Group, as a watchdog for the people, has kept some of the rate charges at less than what may otherwise

"have been the case.

2. The Action Group played a key role in the Ontario Government decision to acquire and operate the Northlander rail passenger service as any new innovations require some prompting. We could not see this region putting up any longer with the substandard and disappearing passenger service which it was receiving. We are confident that when the full Northlander service is inaugurated next year that this part of the North will have a rail passenger service that is second to none.
3. We have made and are continuing to make input into the norOntair air passenger service. This is a service which has been a great boon to linking up northern communities and providing a connection with Toronto and points south, when rapid service is required. The service has expanded from its beginning and we are requesting the province for further expansion. We have also played a liaison role with the Air Canada service to this region to ensure that that service does not deteriorate and thereby downgrade the norOntair link up concept.
4. In our early discussions in 1972 and 1973 with provincial representatives, including two meetings with Premier Davis, on the search for a solution to the high freight costs, we were advised that perhaps there was no specific solution that could be attached to the rates themselves because of the multiplicity of

"rates and goods shipped. The suggestion was made that perhaps a special grant could be provided to the North to cover some of the added costs associated with northern living including the added costs of transportation. Thus in 1973 the Northern Ontario Support Grant began at 10% of net levy and together with other associations, we have pushed annually for increases in this grant which now stands at 18%. We are not satisfied that 18% is the proper rate, as it does not make up for all the actual disbenefits of northern living and we will continue to press for increases in this grant which directly benefits all municipal taxpayers.

5. In 1975 we proposed the creation of a Ministry of Northern Development to ensure that northern problems received co-ordinated attention and more importantly, that our development could take place along a planned basis at maximum speed. We were very pleased with the Ontario Government decision this year to create the Ministry of Northern Affairs and are encouraged by the efforts of that Ministry to date.

Our Goals

We are firmly of the conviction that no matter what ills or problems we may now have or the future may bring and no matter how we plan future development, the common and basic thread is transportation. Transportation is the basic

"means of communication, primarily in sparsely populated areas such as ours. If we can solve the movement of people by modern yet economic means at rates, facilities and services which look after the needs of all sectors of that population, we will thus bring amenities to our people to aid them to live here and stay to develop this great resource land. If we can solve the abnormally high freight costs experienced by this region, we will remove one of the main bars that has heretofore made us uncompetitive with other areas not only in expanding the employment base which we already have (and which is not growing) and not only providing a tool to bring about more future employment in new areas, but also as a means to reduce some of the costs of living in the North. Our future hinges on improvements in the transportation of people and goods.

On November 24, 1977 the Action Group made a major presentation at a meeting in Timmins attended by Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Northern Affairs, representatives of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission and members from the Northeastern Ontario Municipal Association and the Temiskaming Municipal Association. We are leaving a copy of that presentation with you for your perusal. It is nineteen pages and I'm sure you would not want me to read it today."

THE COMMISSIONER: But I will read it, sir.

MAYOR PICHE: "We would like to single out from

"that brief those specific items which we feel are appropriate to present before your Commission
These are -

1. Provision of one north-south provincially-operated rail link.

At present the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission operates the rail facilities between Moosonee and North Bay whereas the CNR operates the facilities between Hearst and Cochrane and between North Bay and Toronto. The Federal Government and its agencies such as the CNR, continually tell us that their interests lie in an east-west direction across the whole of Canada. If the Ontario Government was to acquire running rights for all purposes over these north-south rail facilities (all of which belong to all of the people as governmental assets), we would at least have an opportunity to ensure that movement of people and goods would have less hurdles to overcome towards an objective of maximum efficiency at minimum cost, than with the present hopscotch operation between two governments.

2. Deregulation of highway carriers.

The experts tell us that the main reason why our freight costs are higher than elsewhere is because of a lack of competition and excessive regulation. The time has come in our view where there is no further need to regulate highway carriers, but to let the marketplace dictate fair prices and service. The fact

10 "that there has been close regulation of carriers has resulted in less competition and thereby the possibility that our freight costs are being held at artificially high levels. We do not feel that there is any more reason why highway carriers should be regulated at this time than grocers, contractors, department stores or any other type of commercial operation. Let all of the enterprising people who wish to become carriers do so - the public can only gain.

20 In order to bring about deregulation and thereby improved freight rates for highway movement of goods, which will also make the rail carriers more competitive, we recommend the disbanding of the Ontario Highway Transport Board and the regulatory means by which it exists.

30 There is no question that to bring about deregulation and thereby an improvement for the public that we will be subject to the efforts of the Ontario Trucking Association who exercise a very strong lobby for a very large industry. We are confident that the overall public good will prevail.

40 We are suggesting that because of the distances that we are exposed to in shipment to markets, shipment in from the manufacturer or distributor and those same distances that are required to be travelled when we need special medical attention or our children are taking post-secondary education, our future is predicated on

"the most efficient and economical means of transportation. The matter of transportation underlies all of the specific categories which your Commission has been requested to examine.

We therefore, suggest the following to you:

TRANSPORTATION

It is most important that our existing transportation facilities and our existing population be served by all of the transportation means which are available to preserve our existing living standard, to help reduce our living costs, to make us more competitive and therefore, to help us to grow. This can be brought about by the PROVISION OF ONE NORTH-SOUTH PROVINCIALY OPERATED RAIL LINK and by DEREGULATION of HIGHWAY CARRIERS.

Whatever is accomplished in transportation improvement will serve as a jumping off point for a means of developing the vast expanse of this resource-oriented region.

DEVELOPMENT

We believe that we should -

- (a) Ensure the maximum development of what the North presently has without losing any of our existing amenities, population or means of livelihood.
- (b) Promote the expansion of that which presently exists in the North. Our best means of developing secondary industry is in reality the expansion of our primary industry. Let us build from that which we have.

"(c) Encourage new development where all of the other requirements of the broad definition of environment as defined in your terms of reference are met to the satisfaction of the majority of the people involved. If we do not grow, we will not progress but will lose ground, as no one can stand still.

PUBLIC INPUT

We are not concerned that undesirable development will take place in the North to the detriment of northerners and other Ontario citizens. The public is too sophisticated these days, and with the aid of the media is continually becoming more aware and more educated, to permit anything to happen which will take us back in time. We are certain that the interest which your hearings have generated is proof positive of the genuine concern that all of us have for the North. We have great faith in the North, its people and its future.

We are prepared at any time upon your request to bring any further information before you which you may feel necessary. It has been a real pleasure for me on behalf of the Executive in the Action Group to be here to make this presentation. I think if you agree with all of this, we should go someplace. Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

MR. WATKINS: If I could ask one brief

question for clarification purposes, Mr. Piche. You raised the point that deregulation of trucking would be good for the north. Would you mean deregulation of the trucking industry throughout the province or just in the north of Ontario?

10 A. I would think if you had deregulation across the province that there is nothing wrong with that as far as we are concerned, but at this time we are suggesting that possibly in the North, but possibly all of the province is what lies in better transportation, not only northern Ontario, but across the province.

20 Q. How would you define the north?

A. The north is defined starting at the French River as it now stands from the French River line north.

30 MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much.

40 A. I would like to add on this matter of deregulation, this would still be regulated by MTC as far as insurance, equipment and things like that, the same as we have in our car today. You would not just put an old truck with no insurance on the road, it would have to follow some regulations about having a licence, just like when you open a grocery store or anything like that.

Q. This is deregulating only with respect to licencing, entry of the area and the rates?

A. Yes, real competition.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much. A copy of your brief will be entered as Exhibit 226.

---EXHIBIT NO. 226:

Submission by Northeastern
Ontario Municipalities Action
Group.

MR. WATKINS: Continuing on, our next submission is by Mr. John Larche who will be speaking on behalf of the Porcupine Branch, Prospectors and Developers Association. Mr. Larche is a very patient man. This is the second time at our meetings here in Timmins. Mr. Larche, please.

THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry about that, Mr. Larche, having to bring you back.

JOHN LANCHE

"Mr. Commissioner, Members of the Royal Commission.

The following submission is presented to you on behalf of the Porcupine Prospectors and Developers Association to express to you our views and concerns regarding the exploration for and development of mineral resources in the north.

We hope to have the opportunity to prepare a detailed brief at a later date.

Our association represents geologists, geophysicists, prospectors, technicians, lawyers, stock brokers, and other persons interested in the

10 "the mineral industry. Those within our group who are actively involved in the mineral industry have widespread experience throughout Canada, many have foreign experience, and two of our members have carried out geological mapping for the Ontario government in the area north of 50° which primarily concerns this commission. A resume of the board of directors of The Porcupine Prospectors and Developers Association is appended to this brief to assure the members of the commission that we are very qualified to make comments and recommendations regarding mineral exploration in the north.

20 It is our indisputable view that the keystone of northern development is the exploration for and discovery of new mineral resources. The exploitation of natural resources provides the major source of new wealth for our country and accounts to a large extent for the high standard of living of all Canadians. Viewing the past and present contributions of the mineral industry to all Canadians and anticipating the future contributions we trust that our concepts will be considered carefully.

30 40 For all practical purposes, mineral resources do not exist until they are discovered. Unlike other natural resources such as forest products, water and agriculture, the successful search for mineral deposits requires the utilization of all of the professional and technical skills available to the mineral industry.

"On a country wide basis it is currently estimated that in excess of 30 million dollars are spent on mineral exploration to locate one viable mineral deposit.

10 It is also a generally accepted rule of thumb within the mineral industry that a period of from 10 to 12 years occurs between the initiation of an exploration program and production from a mineral deposit. Only 1 in 1000 exploration prospects becomes a mine.

20 The cost and risks involved in discovering an economically viable mineral deposit have escalated to the point where few will take the risk when secure investments will produce a better financial return. The continued development of mineral resources requires that a financial return be realized compatible with the risk and costs involved.

30 The history of northern development is primarily a history of mineral discoveries. Since 1880, the development of mining centers at Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Wawa, Geraldton, Pickle Crow, Atikokan, Red Lake, and Manitouwadge have spearheaded the development of the north, providing a basis for the development of a transportation, communications, community, and services infrastructure throughout Northern Ontario.

40 Without exception the initial recognition of the potential of these mining centers was made by individuals, dedicated prospectors, men who were prepared to sacrifice the social comforts

"that the general public takes for granted and exchange them for long periods exploring what were then remote sectors of this province.

Major mining companies such as Hollinger, Noranda, Dome, Inco, Falconbridge, Denison, Rio Algom, and McIntyre all trace their origins to mineral showings discovered by prospectors.

Major technological advances and a favourable economic environment following World War II led to a major surge in mineral exploration and development in Ontario and Canada that brought this country to world prominence in mineral production. Canadian technology and professional capabilities have benefited mineral developments throughout the free world. This prominence in the mineral industry is rapidly deteriorating. According to a report dated February 1977 by the Mineral Resources Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, average annual exploration expenditures have dropped from 23 million dollars during the period 1967-1971 to 15 million dollars during the period 1972-1976 (based on constant 1971 dollars). This decrease in exploration activity has continued in 1977 and is expected to continue in 1978. Mineral exploration in Ontario is faltering and for the first time in many years no new mines are being brought into production. The decrease in exploration activity has been caused by a combination of the following factors:

(1) Changes in taxation at both federal and provincial government levels have removed incentives

"to the mineral industry and have taken a larger portion of taxes from mineral producers.

(2) Changes in Ontario Securities Commission regulations have impeded the raising of funds for mineral exploration through public financing.

(3) A lack of clear cut mineral resource policies at both federal and provincial government levels has created an additional point of uncertainty in an already high risk business.

(4) Increased environmental standards regarding environmental protection and worker safety and health have greatly increased capital costs.

All of the above factors combine to make mineral exploration in Ontario a much less attractive investment than was the case during the 1960's. The current state of affairs cannot be directly attributed to the depressed world economic situation as the mineral exploration downtrend started in the early 1970's when metal markets were excellent. Government agencies must remedy the existing problems and take every precaution against creating further impediments to mineral development in Ontario.

On the basis of our knowledge of the geology of the area in Ontario north of 50° we can unequivocally state the the area has potential for the development of new mineral resources, however, we would reiterate our earlier statement that the resource does not exist until it is discovered and developed.

Mineral exploration in Ontario will continue

"to decline until such time as federal and provincial governments restore a favourable investment climate.

In addition the area north of 50° presents two other serious problems which have not yet been considered but must be resolved.

First and foremost is the problem of land tenure. No significant amounts of exploration funds will be expended in an area where there is any doubt that clear title can be obtained to the land on which a mineral discovery is made. We do not intend to take a stand for or against native land claims but wish to stress that the question must be unequivocally resolved if northern development is to proceed.

Second is the question of the impact of mining operations on the northern environment. We do not deny that some mining operations in the past have had adverse environmental effects, however, we feel that it is time that the general public recognized that all new mineral developments of the past decade have proceeded with minimal environmental impact. The area of land required for even a major mine is minimal. The Kidd Creek Mine of Texasgulf, located 15 miles north of Timmins is one of the largest of its type in the world, operating at a production rate of 9,000 tons per day. The total area covered by the mining operation is 1800 acres. The total acreage in Northern Ontario affected by mining operations is insignificant relative to the total area involved. While there

"are some minority interests supporting or demanding the preservation of a primitive northern environment we are of the opinion that this is an unaffordable luxury. Unaffordable unless a majority of all Canadians willingly agree to accept unemployment and a drastically reduced living standard.

In conclusion, we feel that it is time for governments to wake up to the realities of the situation that they are creating. Our local organization has made vigorous representation to both the federal and provincial governments over the past ten years regarding the effect that changes in taxation and securities commission regulations would have, first, on mineral exploration and subsequently on the development of new mineral deposits. As early as 1970 our association warned in briefs to the federal and provincial governments that the removal of incentives to the mineral industry would result over the next decade in:

- (1) A drastic decline in Canadian Exports
- (2) A shortage of capital investment in the mining industry
- (3) Unemployment increases due to layoffs in the mining industry
- (4) An increasing trade deficit for Canada.

Unfortunately for Canadians our predictions were accurate. We can only assume that the government considered our viewpoint to be that of a group with a vested interest in their own affairs rather than the viewpoint of a group with experience in their field who could see the long term detrimental

"effects of the planned legislation.

We hope that your commission will give careful consideration to the views and concerns expressed in this submission. It is not too late to reverse the downtrend in mineral exploration in Ontario.

We intend to submit a detailed brief that will expand upon the points brought up in this preliminary brief. We intend to document the contributions of the mineral industry to northern development and the Canadian economy in general, to study the effects of government regulations on mineral resource potential of the north, and to make positive recommendations regarding mineral development in the north.

We look forward to maintaining close contact with your commission throughout your term of office as the recommendations and conclusions arrived at by your commission could irreversibly determine the path of future northern development.

Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Larche. May I just ask you one thing and that is your reference on page 6 to the situation which you refer to as being particularly applicable north of 50, namely the question of the Indian land claims. As I understand what you say there, it is absolutely essential that that matter be determined in some way, that it is having an effect on the exploration in that area, is that clear?

10 A. Yes, and I think Mr. Commissioner, if we
could speak a bit about the area south of 50, Mable Mountain
area where I believe 129 townships are involved in the
native claim and while exploration cannot go on in these
particular townships the government cannot issue a lease,
we cannot obtain title. If an orebody should be found, it
would have to be held until this question is resolved. Now,
we are quite concerned that possibly other claims will
come in in the areas north of 50, and that therefore, a
statement that exploration capital would be a terrific risk
and the amount of capital required to find an orebody is
high, we should have some assurance that should we find one
20 we could have title to it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr.
Larche. I hope to look forward to continuing dialogue with
you and we will be in touch with you during the course of
this commission. Thank you, sir.

30 MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Larche. A copy
of your submission will be marked as Exhibit 227.

---EXHIBIT NO. 227: Submission by the Porcupine
Branch, Prospectors and
Developers Association.

40 ---short recess.

---on resuming.

MR. WATKINS: Could we reconvene, ladies and
gentlemen. Our next submission is being presented by Lynne
Wisniewski on behalf of The Timmins Women's Resource Centre.

MISS LYNNE WISNIEWSKI

10 Last night we heard that our application for
the planning program was turned down by Ottawa and now we
are going to have to close our centre because we have no
other means of funding. We have made many contributions to
the community and feel our centre has a valuable role to
play. During National Women's Year funding was available
for the opening of women's centres across Canada, but after
it was over the funding was hard to find and gradually
centres have closed. We were probably the last centre open of
any centre/ ^{the size of} Timmins and we are the last to fold and will
20 be closing. Unfortunately the problems of women were not
solved this quickly in one year and we feel that if we
can get funding through the government, through any source,
to continue to work on the problems and to keep up the good
work that we started. We feel that this brief is one of the
good things we have done in the community.

30 "Perhaps we should begin by introducing our-
selves to the Commission. We represent the Timmins
Women's Resource Centre, an organization dedicated
to the improvement of the status, the knowledge and
the well-being of the women of the community, in the
home as well as outside of the home. We exist to
provide a medium for the development of mutual
40 understanding between women and to assist and
encourage the study of the needs of women by making
better known to both men and women the facts and
effects of the changing role of women in society.
In studying the mandate of the Hartt Commission it
became apparent to us that we could relate our

10 "knowledge and experiences with the terms of reference
as outlined. In this brief submission we will try
to introduce our concerns regarding the 'social,
economic and cultural conditions that influence man
and the life of man or a community'. We feel,
however, that the use of the term 'man' throughout
the terms of reference of the Commission, either
intentionally or unintentionally, tends to limit
the scope of the study. We hope, by this submission,
to widen this approach and to bring to the attention
of the Hartt Commission the specific problems facing
20 women as they strive to make a life in a northern,
isolated, often transient community.

30 A move can be a traumatic experience for any
family. When it involves social dislocation to the
extent that almost a whole change in lifestyle is
effected, it may create pressures that might lead
to a disruption of family life. With some exceptions,
the family structure in our society still revolves
around the wife and mother as the central figure in
the home. Her peace of mind and happiness often
affects how the whole family accepts its new environ-
ment. In attempting to ensure that her needs are
met, some things should be taken into consideration.
40 Since most families will probably be living in
single industry communities, we are assuming that the
majority of jobs will be male oriented and the
traditional female employment opportunities will
not be as prevalent as in a more diversified southern
community. Therefore availability of job resources
for women should be given careful consideration.
For women who wish to work outside the home, there

10 "should be the opportunity to find work in non-traditional areas with support mechanisms built in by the company for the women in these jobs. Emphasis could be on hiring of women in groups with a training program, including not only wives already in the community but also single women who wish to move north. This would lead to a healthier male-female ratio as well as providing mutual group support in an untried job situation. An additional benefit would be the initial social contacts formed within the group which could help alleviate the trauma of social dislocation to an isolated northern community and provide a much needed morale base.

20 The community as well should take responsibility for providing support for a woman, whether she works inside or outside of the home. If she chooses to work outside, adequate daycare facilities should be readily available to her. Other family support services could include nurseries for pre-school children allowing the mother freedom from the home environment. This would give her the opportunity to participate in recreational and cultural programs developed by the community.

30 Outlets of this sort are most essential in helping all members of the family cope better with a new and unfamiliar environment, compounded by separation from close family and friends. We feel that proper planning between the community and the company is an essential prerequisite before any major development is undertaken. When hiring men for jobs in the north, it might be wise if at the same time the company interviewed the wives as well. This would

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10 "give the company the opportunity to introduce their new environment to them, ensuring that the women have a clear understanding of the changes in lifestyle which would be required of them and of their families. This knowledge would better enable women to be partner to the decision that will affect the family life as a whole. The ultimate goal should be a stable community. Through joint decision this becomes more likely.

20 Another factor that could possibly influence the stability of the community is the family's emotional well-being. Hopefully the developing bodies would be aware of some of the sacrifices that will probably be made in moving north and plan for these. Taking into account the isolation of the community, the possible lack of shopping and recreational facilities, the separation from family and friends, the developing bodies might be advised to consider a yearly transportation allowance to be used at the discretion of the family.

30 Careful planning for this type of environment might have to include new approaches. One such approach could be the implementation of the position of job ombudsperson. Because of the nature of the position we feel it should be a female, who herself has experienced some of the traumas of living in the north. Her role could be to ensure that work is available if women want or need it. In conjunction with the company she would also be concerned about how women would cope with problems such as babysitters, shift work, and their integration with the men.

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"Another valuable position could be that of a Women's Advocate. Working independently, she would be a multi-faceted person who would be responsible for the general well-being of women in the community. Her focus would be in the area of developing good family support services. This would include ensuring that recreational and cultural needs are being met, co-ordinating discussion groups for women who are having difficulty in adjusting to the north, acting as a liaison in establishing proper daycare and nursery facilities, and in general fighting for the particular rights and concerns of women living in the north.

Most importantly, one of her prime responsibilities could be to work toward introducing the intermingling of cultures. In co-ordination with Native organizations, she could present the opportunity for women of all cultures to overcome racial barriers and relate to each other as individuals. We feel it is most imperative that government and developing bodies work together with Native Canadians in a proper planning approach. Successful development in the north can only occur when those arriving from the south interreact on an equal basis with those Canadians indigenous to the north.

Lastly, the Timmins Women's Resource Centre feels very strongly that most of the concerns raised before this Commission are not unique to areas north of the 50th parallel. We urge the members of the Commission to consider extending

"the scope of their inquiry to include areas further south."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. This is a little off the contents of the brief, but you said your request for finance from FLIP of 150 million dollars that was made available was refused.

A. We had been approached by Canada Manpower who would like to study women in non-traditional roles to find out why they weren't going to retraining programs except for registered nurses assistants and secretarial courses, and we thought it was a very good setting and we would really like to have got involved in it and we found out last night that our application was turned down.

Q. What other funding have you asked for or have you had?

A. We have had a program through the FLIP program last year and the Life Alternative program, that is career opportunities and lifestyle that included a marriage game that we worked on and we do workshops at the high school and it has been a successful program. We also had a grant from Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State and we had that funded up until now, and we have tried everything we could think of to get funding and that was our last opportunity.

Q. Some of the concerns you raise are very significant in relation to the communities in the north, the resource development?

10 A. We feel they are very significant and in Timmins we have talked to a lot of women moving into this area and many of those that we include in our submission are things that have been brought up over the years by people who have been coming to the centre. It is not just north of the 50th parallel either, it is right here.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

20 MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much. A copy of your submission will be filed as Exhibit No. 228 in our submissions.

---EXHIBIT NO. 228:

Submission by The Timmins
Women's Resource Centre.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Allan Pope has asked to address this meeting.

30 MR. ALLAN POPE

40 Good afternoon Mr. Chairman. I must say that we only have a brief presentation to make to you and it is a verbal one. I can claim no great expertise or experience to draw on. I am sure that my predecessor will provide you with some of the background as to the development in northern Ontario, probably far more adequately than I could. There are a couple of points which I believe the Commission might find worthwhile examining in their studies, and if we are talking about development in northern Ontario, the resource industries, and frankly I include mining, lumber and agriculture as the three basic resources and I

believe it would be appropriate for the Commission to examine the history of the rise and decline of the agriculture industry in northeastern Ontario, and the reasons for it and how that relates to the potential for the further development of that resource, because we have 2.5 million acres of arable land in northeastern Ontario, mainly composed of the Cochrane clay belt and the little clay belt around Temiskaming. I think it also would be appropriate to examine some of the reasons for the decline of certain sectors in the mining industry in the past, both in terms of initial capital cost, market conditions and manufacturing and further processing of raw products.

It would also be appropriate I believe to examine some of the marketing history in the lumbering industry including chips, dressed lumber; one of the factors which might also be of concern and I assume will be dealt with to quite some extent by the Commission is the development of our resource industries.

Whether or not it is time to examine a new concept of the bearing of transportation costs, and there are various concepts which I assume which will have access to things like unit freight system, I believe a review of the structure itself will be in order as well as the rates and something else or one of the probable consequences would probably be the complete reversal of the freight rate structure, so that it would almost penalize shipment of raw materials south, rather than finished materials south. I also believe it would be appropriate for the Commission to

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examine the history of the attempts of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission and the Government of Ontario to provide some relief from the freight rates to the Municipal Advisory Action Committee which just presented its brief and has expressed some interest in it, but as you are probably aware over the past few years there have been selected attempts at lowering the freight rates with various degrees of success.

They have been done along with a local auditor, at the request of some of the municipalities, specifically three years ago. But there are other matters that I think, while looking at specific development problems of northern Ontario, I think the Commission may wish to look at and they include the items which I think northern Ontario has control over for some period of time, that is access to hydro and water and the land transportation financing mechanisms.

I believe it is not only a question of how the Commission has to direct itself as to the development for instance of hydro electric potential in northeastern Ontario or transportation, loggings and the transporting of electrical power, not only whether or not we should be getting into the direct current generation of the smaller streams or whether we should be getting into thermal generating of electricity, but also whether or not it is time to look at whether or not the Ontario Hydro is prepared to restrict access or industrial access to electrical power in southern Ontario or in areas in southern Ontario, and encourage industrial access to hydro electric power in northern Ontario; whether or not there should be some discouragement in the use of water for industrial purposes

again in southern Ontario, along with proper safeguards; as to the use of water in Northern Ontario; whether or not some of the planning that the government of Ontario has done like the Niagara Escarpment should not be looked at province wide in an attempt to try and encourage and discourage the fine balance, to encourage development in northern Ontario; whether or not the Ontario Northland Railroad and the Nipissing and Central Railroad should be used by the government of Ontario to encourage the production of finished product in the north in areas that I have previously indicated, in other words to reverse the whole emphasis on the freight rate structure, and finally whether or not and under what terms the government should increase its commitment to northern Ontario development cooperation through some other financing institution, and make some capital available.

I realize there is a fine line to be drawn, but we are a province, one province out of ten, a province that is attempting to attract industry, that is, secondary industry, and further economic development and I realize that we can go too far with the net effect that the industry will locate in some other province or south of the border, but I believe that it is time to examine what the effect could be of a complete change and how encouraging, that is a different encouraging policy of the government specifically, with respect to some of the items that I have discussed, how some of these policies of encouragement, or giving some economic advantage using these mechanisms should be considered by the government and, therefore, in a more comprehensive way, provide the framework for better development in northern Ontario, a broader range of development,

a broader scope of development.

Also we have a system in northern Ontario which finds industries locating here, finds it cheaper to send raw products to the south where they find it cheaper to construct manufacturing plants and research centres and even headquarters in Toronto, rather than in northern Ontario. While they find it easier to get access to water and hydro in southern Ontario than in northern Ontario, while these factors exist, we are going to be left in northern Ontario with a completely ad hoc development policy.

We used to have it before using the assessment mechanisms for local municipalities trying to compete to attract industry with the assessment. That is now by the board and that mechanism is no longer available for local municipalities to try and help themselves and they try to do it now with industrial parks. But I believe unless we consider drastically changing our concepts on the use of hydro or land transportation and the financing mechanisms that we are really going to be provided only spot solutions, that is for individual problems as they arise and create the framework where we can really offer a proper incentive for development in the north.

Those are only a few of the items that I felt were important and perhaps you, Mr. Commissioner, could follow them up with people more expert in them than I and have a look at some of these areas during the course of your deliberations.

THE COMMISSIONER: The type of examination that you are suggesting, that would involve the Commission or some similar type body looking at really the industrial development and many of the aspects throughout the whole province, it would be impossible to do that with some geographical limitation north of the 50th parallel?

A. The problem with the Commission of this kind is that I think your recommendations with respect to development and its nature and its effects has to have some consequences throughout the province. Some of the problems which hamper development or which bring about improper development, if they are to be rectified by your recommendations would have to have consequences. One of the examples for instance, in the agricultural industry in the 1930's and 1940's there were thousands of people on farms here under the Veterans' Land Act Program. But through the lack of marketing system that the government adopted for the City of Toronto in 1946, local farmers had found that they had to market their farms through Toronto because of the development of chain stores. Now, is it possible that a marketing agency in this region could change that, is it possible that the wholesale and retail food operators in Ontario would be prepared to order several marketing facilities through the province. What would the consequences be of that on the amount of arable land through the re-allocation of the priorities under the Drainage Program between north and south as compared to what it is now? Should there be some encouragement for cooperative construction of storage facilities and processing plants? This is something I noted the Native people have expressed some interest in. All of these matters, naturally if there is development in the agricultural industry, Northeastern Ontario would have some effect on the Toronto Food Terminal, it would

10 have some effect on marketing throughout the province and I suspect throughout Canada of certain produce and I am just using this as one example where some recommendations that you yourself might see fit to make, would have the effect of altering the balance between north and south and that is why I don't see that as offending the terms of your Commission.

20 Another issue for instance, the cost of hydro electric power, by necessity does it vary relating to the size of the industry and its power needs, are there regional differences in costs of that access, and have we looked enough at generation in northeastern Ontario, the emphasis of hydro seems to be on production of electrical power in northwestern Ontario and shipment through north-eastern Ontario; is that proper? Are there other potentials that should be recognized, and is the fact that there has not been proper development of hydro electric potential in
30 northeastern Ontario led to higher industrial access costs or higher consumer costs for that matter? All these factors, I feel if they are examined would naturally have a consequence on southern Ontario, but the concern I have is that they have to be encouraging factors. I have talked about discouragement and encouragement, but if it is simply discouraging access, or industrial development in southern
40 Ontario without a more than compensating encouragement to development in the north, I don't think it is going to be effective, and so far all we have been examining in the context of southern Ontario is the problems of the disappearance of agricultural land, the problems of the need for greenbelts and the preservation of escarpment areas and the problems of water pollution in southern Ontario, and water use in southern Ontario. These

kinds of things, and I just think there is another aspect of it that could be developed more fully and I think this Commission might have the opportunity to do it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you Mr. Pope. Our next speaker is Mr. Mike Zudel.

MR. MIKE ZUDEL

Good evening sir, my name is Mike Zudel and my assistant is Miss Matte. I don't think Mr. Pope had a copy of my submission, but I think you will find there is some repeating here, but I don't know just what happened, just in case my presentation should break down for any reason, I will read a summary of this brief first. On page 1, what can we do with what we've got. Page 2, a suggested map of the common interests in this region and not for publication and by a submission to follow Mr. Pope's suggestion on how to develop this country. I suggested how we could start in a very small way. We don't have much chance with a big huge industry, but we can start in a small way and don't worry about the big ones because they take care of themselves. On page 3 is an environment troubleshooting for the Timmins north area. No. 4 is process for plan and assessment of the system in this area, and 5 and it goes on and I'm not going to read them, but the Commission will have a copy of it. Then the north region that is Onakawana and what it did and installation and ill effects and is not for publication again. No. 8 is the northern area made in Ottawa, and I'm afraid if I read this I'll have someone down my neck.

There is one more comment before my presentation and it is the Onakawana project, if it will for any reason be delayed in this no-man's land with the Provincial aid started as an economy block in preparation of how to survive in this region, and there is also a full description of it there, and the Commission will also hear some of my suggestions over here, the railway commuters. I have been talking about this for awhile and the railway community is simply, and this is a long winter region and highway maintenance and railway maintenance in the winter should be compared for economy, dependability including the snowstorms. As railways never have to salt the highway and never have to plow the roads and they don't have to do all sorts of things that the Highways Department has to. Commuters are much more dependable to go to work in time and go home and this is the only reason I mention this. Now, my assistant will read some of the brief.

MISS MATTE

"Environmental Future, the theme is what we can do with what we've got.

ONAKAWANA, 50⁰, Timmins Porcupine, a large economic block, or a large jigsaw puzzle?

There may not be much that any of the Northern areas could do all by themselves, above or below the 50⁰.

There is a big chance for an economic block here, but we can all ask ourselves a big question; What can the existing built-up communities contribute towards the economic block or the industrial park, without spending billions in preparation.

"ONAKAWANA could supply some energy, and probably some other raw minerals for the block.

COCHRANE, heavy duty rail rolling stock, repair and maintenance depot, local manpower and public facilities.

TIMMINS, could supply, 1. Heavy duty machinery maintenance and repairs, 2. Hospitals, 3. Educational facilities, 4. Pleasure and recreational facilities, 5. Wholesale and retail food distributing, processing, meat packing, and canning, 6. Transportation, rail commuters and union terminals, 7. Hot houses, plastic farms, small farm producers, summer grazing etc.

All the rest of the built up communities can spare man power and they are all equipped with public utilities and services.

So spending Public money would only go towards production factors, employment etc.

Unemployment Insurance, education, recreation, should be very seriously looked into, all eyes on occupation and production, Onakawana and Timmins could be an experimental example.

Some personal observations.

My trouble shooting engineering came to me very early in my life, O.J.T., Monkey see, monkey do, kind of training, and in another part of the world. One example I would like to mention here is, I came from an area where villages were completely self-supporting, except sugar, sunday dress and footwear.

"Modern Collective Farms and food processing was introduced, in a lot of the cases not on a voluntary basis, all the small producers were eliminated then the large systems failed, some 20 years later shortage of food products fell to the starvation level, about 15 years ago another system appeared on the horizon, approximately one acre lots were given to the young families, to build a home, vegetable garden, a chicken coupe, hog and whatever anyone can afford or want to do for himself.

Over a year ago I was there, I could see a lot of happy home owners, homemade smoke sausage, bacon, potatoes and carrots in the vegetable bin, fresh eggs, chickens, lamb, etc. (of course the large mechanical farms are still there), nothing wrong with that either, up to a point.

One could visualize in this Onakawana-Timmins area to be a large place, full of small food producers, small local manufacturers, meat packers food processing, canning, large supplementers, if not a total self-sufficiency.

I must apologize for my journalism, or picture painting, it is not what I would like it to be, but on the other hand, (doing what you can with what you have is hard to beat.) M. Zudel.

Onakawana should consider itself lucky, area to have a chance having manmade hills and valleys, engineered drainage. Having a chance for even a small industry. Ontario Northland's terrain is flat, poor drainage. By the time winter snow melts away, the soil dries

"up it is too late for natural germination, and growth, it is too hot. As it is now the water table stays too high too long, where with good drainage cultivated area could produce good evergreen forests and unlimited grass fields, grazing fields and hay fields. And of course, short season vegetables. Ontario's good farm land is gradually covered by concrete, and industry, sooner or later, the northern areas will have to look into their own business of producing food industry for two reasons. (1) High cost of transportation and (2) It could be done.

ENVIRONMENT TROUBLE SHOOTING FOR TIMMINS NORTH AREA

Fossil fuel generating is nothing new. Generating electricity by wind is not new. Moving large ships by man power is not new. Powering saw mills, flour mills, generating electricity by water power is not new.

What is new?

Spreading asphalt over our best farm land is new. Building multi-billion dollar nuclear power is new. Building large factories where machines are replacing the man is new. Building large shopping plazas where man has to have an automobile to buy a loaf of bread is new. Building systems that man has to have \$5.00 a day automobile to get to work and back is new.

Building homes for single family with 200 to 600 amp electric service to light and pleasure, 3. to 500.000

"BTU's to heat it is new. Building large arenas, auditoriums where interest and participation is very small is new. Installing 150 H.P. condensing units for making ice for pleasure in an area where a 10 H.P. air handler could maintain natural ice for 4 to 5 months is new.

Fifteen elected, well paid officials, where 7 or 9 could do a better job is new.

Large machines, large thinking, large automation, large labour organizations are getting us into large trouble, the only surplus can be realized now is large unemployment. In a lot of cases the unemployed are better off than the working partner, that is new.

What is really new is, the tax payers are getting fewer, the natural resources are running out.

Perhaps we should start small practical thinking, go back where we started from.

Let us look back into the first paragraph of this brief. We still have large rivers, wind and solar power, water power and the all mighty man power, (then we should invest into things we have).

We already have, gold, copper, zinc, silver, lumber mills, paper mills, let us see what we could do with that.

There is already railway through all the communities mentioned here except Timmins to Smooth Rock Falls. (Shelve the Timmins Bypass and the Timmins, Smooth Rock Highway. Let us say that we should build the Railway first, a direct rail connection to the west.)

"New Industry

Let us say that we will start with (1) A coal burning electric generator here. Make it a combination fossil burner, it should burn garbage from all the industrial parks, waste from the paper mills, clean the forest from dead trees and shrubs and burn that (this would minimize the bush fires).

Heat from the unit condenser could be used to heat the hot house, and a plastic farm. There are peat moss deposits near to make peat transplanters for the hot house and the plastic farm and some for sale probably.

Chimney heat could be pumped and used to heat the administration buildings.

High density buildings could be concentrated on in a specific area for working couples, and single workers, for specific reasons.

Concentration should be planned on industry first to stop duplication in transportation, importing bread, eggs, chickens, potatoes, beef, pork, turnips, live stock feeders, green oats, clover, work clothes, work boots, street clothes, etc.

Secondary Industry

Copper tubing, copper wire, copper fittings, small electric motors, small copper components for the auto industry, radio parts for TV's. Anything that could be manufactured from the metals, wood, that is processed here.

Shipping finished products does not cost more than

"the raw material we are shipping now.

A lot of those items mentioned here are and could be made, sewn, assembled here, in private homes, as piece work here and far north. Use the man power, give them work instead of unemployment insurance or welfare.

One thing we do have to face the fact that we cannot compete in the world market, we are still selling some natural resources, where the other countries we compete with, have to buy from us. We still have a chance for survival. If we can ignore the situation, then we are in big trouble.

COAL BURNING THERMO GENERATOR ASSESSMENT

ONAKAWANA AREA OR.....TIMMINS???

PRO'S	CON'S	PRO'S	CON'S
10 Saving on coal Transportation	Disturbing marine life with the heat of the condenser cooling. Transmission cost. Transmission loss. 20 year coal supply estimate. What becomes of the plant and the transmission after 20 years?	No Transmission cost. No Transmission loss. Continuous garbage supply. Continuous Forest supply. Condenser heat could be utilized to heat soil for a hot house and a plastic farm. Hot house and plastic farms could turn this area into a major food industry. No time limit on the thermo plant.	Supple-mentary coal supply from the west or Onakawana. Would be an extra ship-ping cost, but the other bene-fits would more than make up for it.
30			
40			

MR. ZUDEL

Now, those are the general descriptions of the submission here and there are two pages over here also on Onakawana. This wording controlled electric power

10 sooner or later, it is a large thing, but it is very important I believe for this area, for this part of Ontario. The only great concern, not in region what it is and what it was, it is also important but not for publication. What is really, really important is the insulation in this area. A lot of money is spent on that and I am afraid to say that it is not - what is wanted is costing the area and still people think they do have insulation which they do not have. And it is also a large area to come to to get the real understanding.

20 Another one here is insulation in the north part further north than we are, and they have real problems in Kashechewan and where I said here, the building code is made in Ottawa which might be a ticklish situation, but that building code was made in Ottawa and it just does not affect those people over there, it is just a waste of money, so as I said it is a large area and I'm not going to dwell on that, but the insulation and electric power distribution which is really a very serious problem and it should be considered for public safety and also in connection with
30 northern living.

Also in most cases the nation's energy, if insulation is not taken care of we are going to use up more than the rest of the country does and that is not fair to the whole of the country. I am very glad to have this chance to present these briefs and I thank you very much and I hope
40 that something will come out of this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Zudel and Miss Matte.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you Mr. Zudel. A copy of your written submission and its parts will be entered as Exhibit 229.

---EXHIBIT NO. 229:

Submission by Mr. Zudel and
Miss Matte.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Gerry Martin would now like
to speak to you.

10 GERRY MARTIN

20 Good afternoon, Mr. Commissioner. I am glad
you regained your health again and are back up north. I
want to go on record first of all to say that what I have to
say this afternoon does not come from the organization that
I am working with, Treaty Nine, I am speaking as a native
northerner and that I feel because I have travelled
extensively through northern Ontario in my work, I have
travelled to the places of your hearings and watched you
deliberate as you listened to the many briefs and proposals
that have been put before you. I have seen you struggling
with your health and the frustration of weighing the weight
30 and responsibility that has been given to you through the
words the people of the North have said to you. I have
talked to many groups of northerners, both native and non-
native, prior to the hearings that had generated interest
in northwestern Ontario and in southeastern Ontario I have
travelled, and I don't know if many people can really grasp
40 the importance of this commission and its mandate and the
heavy responsibility that is placed on you.

I think just prior to your illness at
Osnaburgh I could see in talking with you that you were very
heavily set upon by the deliberations and everything that
had been thrown on you, which is perhaps more than you
thought you would originally undertake and what we had talked

about earlier in the springtime, when you just got appointed to the Commission.

My interest in the north is not only as a northerner, a native, but because my life, my heritage and the future of mine and my children lies in the north and the way of life that I want to live.

I would like to use an example that I have experienced in my lifetime, that hinges on the/^{very}question of resource development and its impact on the environment. As a young boy growing up in the north, trapping as my people do, I went to my aunt and uncle's place at a place west of here called Kukatush Lake and it is known as Horwood Lake or Haywood Lake and it is not too far west of here. At that time there was a dam there and it is still there, it is a restriction dam for the Spruce Falls Company on the Groundhog River, and I can remember as a boy sitting there on the river bed or on the river banks watching what we call the angle of life, on a summer day and watching bears come down in the evening and catch the fish and go away and watching mink and other small animals go in and catch a fish and chase around and if you walked down to the edge of the river you will see on the very extreme edge about an inch or two of water, a bunch of little insects clinging to the shores and struggling for life and just immediately in a little bit deeper water you will see schools of minnows, thousands of them feeding off the larvae and you go out a little further and get a little deeper about a foot or two in the water and you will see the pickerel and the pike waiting for the minnows to slip/^{out}and occasionally make a dash and of course, the minnows run.

I can remember seeing birds, the fishing birds, like the Grebs and the Loon, the Pelicans and those types of birds coming down and all of it was there and that was just on one day and if it was in summer you could see all these things, and I felt part of it. Unfortunately, I could not stay in the north all the time because my mother thought it would be better if I got educated in the south, in the white man's school and not follow the usual way where the natives usually go to residential.

This summer I went back to the same place with my son in hopes that I would be able to show him and let him experience something in nature that I had experienced. I had heard that there was a road put into that lake and that things had changed a little bit, so I took the road and I drove in there and I found that the Ministry of Natural Resources had put a little campsite and boat launching there and farther up at the top of the lake where the dam is now, a man and his wife or the people that have the lodge, they can land a plane in there and they have a wharf and a dock and cabins and a little store and an LCBO outlet.

The sad thing is that when I went there to fish I fished for three or four hours and did not get a single bite and there were a few people there from Timmins and some from Foleyet that were there in the morning and only got three or four and were sitting there drinking a few beers and what-not enjoying the warm summer air. But in passing the time that it took me to get educated and coming back to what I thought was my dream, where I wanted to show my son something that probably would never fail, or ever pass on, it had gone during the time I was educated. Fourteen years isn't very long and I have seen as well as

you will see, I'm sure you will when you travel through the native communities, and other places, how development can affect the way of life of northerners and how frustrating it is for northerners, native and non-native alike, in dealing with Queen's Park and Ottawa, particularly on questions of resource development, how the resources of the north will be developed, because the northerners feel the impact first, they do not reap the benefits first.

Sometimes, there are good things and there are bad things with developments. I'm sure you are going to see them and I know from our point of view you are not to just see the good, we want you to see the bad as well as the good, and I am hoping that during your travels through the north in our communities and towns of the north that you will come to understand the native peoples' ways of looking at life and how touched we were, I remember reading in the paper about Maria Qwandibens' presentation about a young baby freezing to death in the wintertime. That always awakens a tone of sadness in me that I try not to remember is there, but it is a very real and existing thing in the north, particularly in the more isolated communities, you will find how it affects the people and how death is ever constant and ever present and that the so-called white man's western technology isn't really that secure or present in the communities, it is there, but the people do not depend on it one hundred percent. And I'm sure you have seen in your travelling now in this winter, that it is a frozen, sleeping landscape and I understand one of your staff went over the embankment, I saw where that happened, so you have learned of the problems of our road transportation in the north and some of the hazards of flying, even Air Canada and Trans Air, wait until you get into private air carriers - and I hope you get

a chance in the springtime to get up north and you will understand that to us spring is not only a promise of new life, but a chance to get out on the land more and see how our people are tied in to this rejuvenation of life in the north and I hope that in the summer you will enjoy the warmth, even the black flies and the mosquitoes, and I hope you get a chance to get some fresh fish and maybe do some fishing yourself, maybe paddle a canoe or take a boat out with one or two of your staff, and I hope that in the autumn you will see the feeling of maturity when the wealth of land is there for those who are wise enough to reap it and grow with it and take advantage of it and then through the winter again, go through the full cycle of the seasons. And I am sure, just as I am when I go north, that you will notice the passing of time as you know it by seconds and minutes loses its relevance and that the only relevance in the passing of time is the speed in which the seasons change from season to season.

It is real and that is time as Manitou has made it and that you will notice that all things in our way of life in the north, both native and non-native, are used by people in the north, that these are things made by Manitou, the creator, and I only hope that the government, if it is responsible and if it is a responsible government and has a comprehensive view about resource development, will understand that God is not just an abstract idea of the Christian faith or that he only exists in the southern cathedrals and churches, that he lives and is very alive in the northland for all people to understand him and in your own way you will get to know him. And I am hoping that you will not get sick again like you did, because maybe that in

itself tells you that you are not God or a god and that you, like our people, need God's strength and assistance to keep you alive and that even you, like all the rest of Canadians and Ontarians, are tied to this land for that strength and that they have to have the same respect for the land which is our mother earth, the body that feeds us, just as you have learned or maybe been reminded that if we don't take care of ourselves and get enough sleep and food and rest and have physical and mental well-being that you can collapse from exhaustion and be felled by an illness and I hope that when you talk to businessmen in the north, particularly the huge corporations that are concerned here, that they will at least take the challenge that I would throw out to them and I remember reading in the paper not too long ago that in the third world country that was ready for development by hydro electric power, that this sonar thing was used in northwestern Canada at one time and was found to be not feasible, but in the third world countries, they do not have the alternative of looking at vast unending resources, they were forced into using their waste materials more for their benefit, that is countries in Scandinavia in Europe have been forced to look at better forest management and utilization of natural resources. And that you will be able to hold the huge corporations at bay until they themselves can get into the communities and into the environment and take the time, not pass the time or not man's time, but nature's time and look at the land and really study it and not be set aside or objectively have their views side-tracked by monetary gain that they will get out of it, because as many of our old medicine people have told us, the white man had a garden of eden somewhere across the ocean and he spoiled it and was thrown out of it and even then he

10 did not learn to manage it well and he came here to our
garden of eden and if he does not learn his lesson from
before and does not learn to manage this garden of eden well,
we will not have any other place to go because this is the
last frontier. That is a reality that I think a lot of
people never thought they would ever see in their lifetime,
the same way as people did not think they would ever see a
man on the moon in their lifetime, but it is here, it is a
reality. And I am hoping as I told you before that our
people that I have talked to, many that were not able to
come to your hearings, but have helped in different ways, in
their prayers and in any way they could, put a lot of faith
20 in you and what you have been mandated to do, and I personal-
ly have assured you and will re-assure you again that I will
help you and assist you and your staff people in any way
possible when visiting our communities, to be objective,
to get to know the people better, most of all to stay healthy
and alive, because our people want you to accept the fact
that you are human, they don't understand your degrees of
30 law that you have, but they understand you
are a human being with a family and that you should take
care of yourself and your family as well, being human,
because if you cannot be human, then you cannot help it.
I guess that is about all, because the rest would be just
rhetoric or repetition of what many people have said, and I
40 am hoping that through the next two or three years that you
will be very healthy and we will have a very good working
relationship with you and your staff and I hope to see you
at the other hearings. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much Mr.
Martin.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you Mr. Martin. Now, ladies and gentlemen I think we have reached the point where we have had all the people who wish to speak to us at this time. Unless Mr. Commissioner has something to say then we will adjourn.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much for allowing me here in Timmins. I apologize for not being here longer the last time, but thanks again for coming again today.

---Adjournment.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:



(Thomas F. Conlin),
Official Reporter.

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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Hearing held at Sandy Lake, Ontario,
on January 10th, 1978, on commencing
at 2:00 p.m.



Thomas F. Conlin,
Official Reporter.

INDEX OF SPEAKERS

	Tom Fiddler	2381
	Wally McKay	2383
	Norman Rae	2393
	Arthur Meekis	2398
10	Chief Saul Fiddler	2405
	Magnus James	2423
	Judas Kettle Strang	2431
	Fred Meekis	2436
20	Chief Ben Quill	2440
	Adjournment	2459

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INDEX OF EXHIBITS

	No.230	Submission of Tom Fiddler	2387
	No.231	Submission of North Spirit Lake	2398
30	No.232	Submission of Deer Lake Community	2404
	No.233A	Submission of Chief Saul Fiddler	2408
	No.233B	Submission of Chief Saul Fiddler, through Abel Fiddler, Interpreter	2422
40	No.234	Submission of MacDowell Lake Band by Magnus James	2431
	No.235	Submission of Poplar Hill	2434
	No.236	Submission of Fred Meekis	2439
	No.237	Submission of Pikangikum Band by Chief Ben Quill	2458

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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Hearing held at Sandy Lake, Ontario,
on January 10th, 1978, on commencing
at 2:00 p.m.

- - -

BEFORE:

Mr. Justice E.P. Hartt, Commissioner.

APPEARANCES:

G. Morley, Esq.

- Counsel to the Commission.

---On commencing at 2:00 p.m.

10 BILL MAMAKEESIC: I would like to welcome all
the people to the Sandy Lake Reserve on behalf of the people
of Sandy Lake and the Pehtabun area. I would like to welcome
all of you people here to our reserve and I would like to say
welcome to all the rest of the people that have made it a
point to try and be present for this meeting. Welcome, and
if there is any place, you do not have any place to stay
please let us know, so we don't want anyone to stay out in
the cold even though a sleeping bag is comfortable it gets
pretty cold if it is the only thing you use outside. I would
20 like to welcome everyone at this time to Sandy Lake. I would
like to thank our vice-president, Wally McKay, and his people
for being here also and I would like to ask our elder of
Treaty Number 9, Mr. Tom Fiddler, to come and say a opening
prayer for our meeting because we are a spiritual people, and
just like in the other building they are having court, and
when a Judge walks into the court the Constables all stand
30 and I feel it is only fitting that we pay homage to the Great
Spirit for bringing us all together here.

(Indian Prayer)

TOM FIDDLER

40 BILL MAMAKEESIC (Translation): I thank the
Great Spirit, Manitou, for making is possible for us to be
here to discuss the future generation so that the generation
that is going to be coming will have something to live for.
And I hope and pray to the Great Spirit that when you leave
here that you will reach your homes, your houses, and that

you will see all your children and your families all being well. And if we believe in Him that sees all things it is possible that we will see our hopes to be realized of all the expectations that we have today. And today we have come to meet Justice Hartt and I am hoping that we will be able to listen to each other so that we will be able to relate how the Indian people live in this area.

Now I am going to sing a song because everything that is happening is due all to the Great Spirit and that is why I want to sing the song.

The Chief wants me to say some of the things that are written here. It says we praise you God for the son of thy love, for Jesus who died is now gone above. Hallelujah die in glory. Hallelujah, amen. Hallelujah die in glory, revive us again. We praise thee O God for our spirit of light, who has shown us our Saviour and scattered our night. All glory and praise to the lamb that was slain. Who has borne all our sins and has cleansed every stain. All glory and praise to the God of all grace who has brought us in solace and guided our ways.

BILL MAMAKEESIC (Translation): I also take this opportunity to speak also to my people so that they can understand some of the things that have transpired in certain meetings that have gone on with the Chiefs and the Council also. The only thing that we have - the understanding that has been going on is in regards to, that people are anxious to express some of the problems that they have encountered, to be able to put these forth to the Commission.

I am going to tell you some of the events that have happened here from a long time ago since the white

man approached us out here in the remote area. I have my story written in the presentation form which will be given to the Commission and I would like to reiterate this once more to my people so that they will have a clear understanding of what I am about to say.

10 In 1907, we had our first encounter with white people. People at this point were not aware of any of the white man's policies or his cultural heritage. There had been no missionaries to bring the biblical stories or anything relating to the way the white man lived down south.

20 At that time the white man's religion did not approach us or the things that he was used to in his way of life. Indian people were generally frightened of Windigos, the cannibalistic beings present in the area at that time. Indian people knew these Windigos were also human beings.

30 At that time, there was an old man who was sick. He got to the point of being delirious. As the delirium continued, the people noticed that his teeth began to grow bigger, and he started chewing on his outer lips. The delirium got to the point where he started to gnaw at his own fingers and his own hands and people realized that his teeth had gotten bigger. His teeth got so big that he started to eat the outer part of his lips.

40 At that time there was a man by the name of Joseph Fiddler who was very strong and they approached him and they asked him what should be done about this person, and they decided that the best thing was to put this person out of his misery. Then they all agreed that they should put this person out of his misery and they put a stake on

10 the ground inside the dwelling and they tied a rope around his neck. People pulled the rope from outside the dwelling and that is how they killed him first. Then they built a fire outside to burn the remains. Apparently this old man that was killed had relatives towards the North Spirit-Round Lake area, and these relatives made a trip to Island Lake, Manitoba, and told the Hudson Bay manager there of what had transpired. The people at Island Lake, they in turn carried the story to Norway House where they had the Police Detachment. It was break-up at this time. The police from Norway House came to pick up Joseph and all the people that helped in putting this person out of his misery. When they came with the intention of arresting Joseph Fiddler without any thought of investigating the events leading up to the death of the old man, they did not inquire why the people had chosen to kill him. They just picked Joseph Fiddler and Jake Fiddler and two others. These people that were incarcerated at that time we heard through the stories that they were not treated properly. They were not fed at all. This is where Joseph Fiddler passed away, at Norway House.

40 He says briefly the end result of this story is that the police took them in the city and put them in jail. We know that the condition of the jails today is deplorable and they are foreign to our methods of correction. I hate to imagine what they were like then. Months passed, and the case did not come to trial. Rather than continue to suffer the humiliation and torment of a jail cell, my Grandfather Jake Fiddler, took his own life. He says he went into the bush and he hanged himself there.

That is the story I want to relate to you,

Mr. Hartt, of how it was when the white man and the Indian confronted one another. The white man did not have awareness or respect for the Native way of life, nor did they try to understand it. I think it is more advisable that our ways of correction be also taken into consideration. They were not even given the chance to go into trial, they were just condemned.

He would like to express the hope that the people from Sandy Lake would lend an ear to listen to him as he relates through another set of events. He says I would like to take this opportunity and the time to be able to do it without being rushed.

I was born in Deer Lake and we relocated here in Sandy Lake in 1927. At that time then we never had any stores. There were two white Hudson Bay traders who were located at Big Sandy Lake some 15 miles distant from the present location. At that time the headquarters for Hudson Bay was out in Deer Lake, and they had just a little store building across the lake here. There was a manager here and also another person. His job was to take supplies to the families on the trap lines so that the people could trade pelts for supplies. During those winters all that we had for transportation was dog sleighs. Also, in order to have a good dog sleigh team you have to have a forerunner. The manager of the trading post was Alex Gunn and the name of the other person was Bill Darcy.

At that time these two people had selected one young person to use him as their forerunner who had just recently gotten married. It was a known fact in that community that the purpose behind Bill Darcy's selection of this young man was that he was purposely after his newly-wed

wife, and it was his plan that at times that he would send this young man out for two or three nights and that this young man would leave his wife at home. Apparently he eventually found out what was happening and he became very angry, he became very extremely angry.

10 During those winter months the only form of travel was by foot and by dog and during that winter these two people decided that they would go to Deer Lake to see the head office in the Deer Lake area. They closed their store and left. But they left the young man behind but they never left him anything to live off. In the meantime, that young man had brought his wife over here to where the
20 main settlement was and left the store out in the other location, and when they got very hungry he decided that he would unlock the store and go in and get some things to eat. When the two men found that this young man had broken into the store they reported to the police through Deer Lake and out through Lake Winnipeg Detachment. The police came right away and picked up this young man, whose name was Jimmy
30 Kakegamic.

During that summer we don't know exactly what happened but anyway this young man was put in jail. At that time we understood that he was not treated properly and that he had because of the barrack conditions he had become very
40 ill. The officials at that jail realized that he was becoming seriously ill. The officials knew that he was seriously ill but they still put him on a York boat and sent him up north. At Beren's River he died shortly after his arrival there.

Mr. Commissioner, this story demonstrates the injustice that the Indian people suffered at the hands of

the white people throughout the years. Again, I reiterate that the Native people do not wish to receive this treatment any longer.

I have another story I would like to tell. In 1937 there was a Favourable Lake mine that was in operation 40 miles from here. One Indian person by the name of Peter Crow took a load of moose meat on his sled to sell to the cooks at the mine. At that time not a single Native person understood or spoke English at this time. The police saw him coming as he was approaching the station there with his dog team. The policeman stopped him and questioned him. The policeman inquired what Peter had on his sled there but he did not understand him. The policeman again inquired what Peter was carrying, motioning towards his load, and by this Peter was able to understand what he was being questioned for. And Peter Crow finally shouted back at the policeman in sort of a guttural sound, hoping that this person would understand that he was carrying a moose pack. This is where the shouting match started. The policeman shouted in English and the Indian shouted back in his own Indian language. They had a makeshift jail there, about 25 feet away in distance, and due to this shouting match where the policeman got angry he took this Indian person and put him in jail there.

Mr. Commissioner, it is our hope through these stories that you will understand the hope that we have in this Commission so that these things that have transpired will not transpire again.

OK, that's all.

---EXHIBIT NO.230:

Submission of Tom Fiddler.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: At this time I would like to ask our vice-president from Treaty No.9, Mr. Wally McKay, to speak.

WALLY MCKAY: Thank you, Bill.

10 WALLY MCKAY

Mr. Justice Hartt, I would like to quote a section from the Declaration of Nishnawbe-Aski.

20 "We agreed to share, we lived up to the terms of our agreement, we kept the peace. Paid honour to the European Sovereign, allowed the white man to settle and live according to his laws and permitted his religions and cultures to be introduced to our people. You agreed to share. You said our rights would never be lost. You did not live up to the agreement. You took most of our land, outlawed our religious beliefs and practices, destroying much of our animal life and forest, restricted our movements, stopped us from using our languages and tried to convince us that our music, dances and arts were barbaric. Despite these overwhelming odds we have survived the elements of conquest."

30

40

Mr. Commissioner, today you have entered into the homeland of the Cree and the Ojibway of the Sandy Lake people. As you have witnessed at the opening ceremonies where the Indian people have put their Great Spirit before all matters, Indian people have never had the access

10 to the resources, to the wealth, that the rest of society enjoys, but yet when we look back to some of the stories that have been passed on to us by the elder as he has done so just now, and in reviewing some of the past incidents our people have come through a lot of harrassment, a lot of mistreatment. No other group of people would have ever withstood these pressures. But our people have, they have yesterday and they will do so today and they will do so tomorrow, because all they have in abundance is that they have their Great Spirit readily available to them at any moment they require Him.

20 I take this opportunity to welcome you into Sandy Lake and into Northwestern Ontario, to continue your Commission's process, on behalf of Grand Council Treaty No.9.

Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

30 BILL MAMAKEESIC: At this time I would ask Justice Hartt to say a few words on behalf of the Commission, and Wally, our Grand Council Chief, is going to translate for Justice Hartt for the people here that are unable to understand the English language, and after I guess there is going to be an introduction of all the people that have come with Justice Hartt, and an introduction of the persons of the news media to the people here so that the people will know who all is here. Now I would like to ask Justice Hartt to stand and say a few words.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Bill.

First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Tom Fiddler, the elder; we have met on three or four different occasions now and I was very pleased to hear his words again today, and Chief Saul Fiddler, for his very kind words of

welcome to myself and the other members of the Commission and the Press who came with us. We are very grateful for allowing us to come into your community and into your homes.

10 First of all, I think I would like to introduce to you the members of the Commission staff who have come with me today and maybe they could just say briefly, identify themselves and say a word with regard to what their role is here today and what their role is with the Commission.

20 First of all, Mr. Morley, Greg Morley, who some of you know already and who has been I think the only member of the Commission staff who has previously been to Sandy Lake.

GREG MORLEY: Chief Fiddler, my name is Greg Morley; I work with Patrick Hartt on this Commission and I live in Toronto and this is my second time to come to Sandy Lake and I would like to thank you all for having me here again.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Kathy Avery, who has been working with Greg and I think this is Kathy's first time.

KATHY AVERY: (in Indian).

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Next, I would introduce Nancy Galber, and she plays the role of helping us with the communications with all aspects of the media and maybe she could also say something about herself and then introduce the members of the Press who are here.

NANCY GALBER: My name is Nancy Galber and I now live in Toronto but I have been living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and a few other places in Canada before working with Mr. Justice Hartt on the Commission, and I am here

today to help with the members of the Press who have come along to tell the people mostly in southern Ontario what is going on here today.

10 If I could introduce Michael Moore from the Globe & Mail, and Charlotte Montgomery from the Toronto Star, and Norma Greenaway from the Canadian Press, and Chuck Regehr from the CBC in Thunder Bay and Jack Hannah from the Thunder Bay newspaper.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: We have come here as many of you have heard me say on other occasions to listen and I am sure you are not interested in hearing me take a great deal of time but maybe I could just tell you that I am the individual that the Premier chose to conduct this Royal Commission. Before that or I guess at the same time I am a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. I have been a Judge on that Court for about eleven years now, but only about four of those years though have I been acting as a Judge, I
30 seem to be a professional Commissioner in one capacity or another. We are here for a very short visit on this occasion and we are here to listen to the expectations of the people of Sandy Lake as to how they see this Commission, what role it can play in terms of the expectations that they have for themselves and for their children.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thanks, Wally.

WALLY McKay: And Tom Conlin.

THE COMMISSIONER: I found that man and I forgot about him.

TOM CONLIN. I am rather sorry that Judge Hartt found me. My name is Tom Conlin and I am from Toronto and my job with the Royal Commission is to repeat in my own

voice everything that is said by the speakers and to make a complete transcript for the Commission, in English.

WALLY MCKAY: I would like to introduce Northern Affairs Dave Bourgeault.

10 DAVID BOURGEAULT: My name is David Bourgeault. I am with the Ministry of Northern Affairs in Thunder Bay and I would like to thank everyone here for the warm welcome we received when we got off the aircraft and also for the way things were organized and also for the wonderful lunch that we had. That is one thing I really have not been treated to before was rabbit, and I must say that it was delicious, but I thank everyone.

20 BILL MAMAKEESIC: From the back over there, one of our workers is indicating that it is already coffee time and we have not even started yet. Anyway while it is here we might as well break for ten or fifteen minutes and get back here and the next presentation will be from North Spirit, about 45 miles south of here, the North Spirit community.

30 ---Brief Recess.

---On resuming:

40 BILL MAMAKEESIC: Before we start, I would like to make an announcement. There is a three-room classroom here just a short distance from here, between five and six they are going to have a handicraft display for anyone who is interested in getting some handicrafts. That is between five and six.

After ten o'clock tonight, after the Commission hearing for the day there is going to be a riding around in skidoos and we would like to have everybody that has a skidoo to take part in it. I don't know how many skidoos we have here but we have a lot of them. So after ten o'clock there is going to be a big bonfire outside and we will be eating some meat and I will leave it like that.

I would now like to ask North Spirit Lake representatives to come up and make their presentation. The Councillor from there, Norman Rae, and the translator is Morris Fiddler. Norman is saying that he is very thankful he's got an opportunity to present the views and the concern of his people and he wants to apologize, he can't see the writing on the brief that he has in his hand because he left his glasses, he forgot his glasses some place, but he knows what he wants to say so he's just going to go ahead and say what he wants to say because he has worked on that brief before.

NORMAN RAE

MORRIS FIDDLER (Translator):

"My name is Norman Rae. I am from North Spirit Lake. North Spirit is a community of 185 people. It is 110 miles north of Red Lake. We settled there in 1952.

"North Spirit is part of the Deer Lake Band. We did not have the right of self-government. We elected one councillor to the Deer Lake Band Council. It was often hard to know exactly what was going on. Over and over again, we asked

"the government to make North Spirit Lake a Band, so we could govern ourselves. But the government never did anything.

10 "Now, according to the Declaration of the Nishnawbe-Aski, we do have the right to govern ourselves. So, just recently, we held a vote in North Spirit and decided to become a Band in our own right. Soon we will elect our own Chief and Council.

20 "But even with our own government, it will still be hard for us to know what is happening because communications between North Spirit and the outside world are very poor. For example, we are supposed to get mail twice a week, but it only comes every 10 or 11 days. We have only one telephone in North Spirit, so you can't rely on the phone.

30 "On top of this, there is problems that planes fly only in good weather and during freeze-up and break-up no planes will fly at all.

40 "The most serious communication problems that we have is when we are not consulted about the plans that are being made for our land. For example, there was a helicopter passing back and forth over North Spirit Lake all last summer and we did not know what it was doing. Finally we found out from the American tourist owners that the helicopter was looking for minerals on our trapping grounds.

10 "No one ever told us that we are going to be living next to an American tourist camp either. He bought that camp four years ago without our knowledge. And no one ever told us that we were going to share our land with a tourist camp which was built in 1966. Justice Hartt, since you can't see my community for yourself, I would like to show you parts of the film Nishnawbi-Aski that shows our life.

(Film shown to hearing)

20 MORRIS FIDDLER: This is how our grandfathers taught us to be thankful for what we are today, and also for the future of our children to know why we are doing it.

30 This is what we call our give-away. The people bring in their own food and give-aways in exchange for other people's give-aways, so that they may exchange it and show their children that they love one another.

40 It was very unfortunate that this old man could not have come and relate all his stories to you but he is our elder at North Spirit. And his Grandmother that you see on the screen, she is making some kind of a rabbit snare, she is not using any artificial things, she is just making it right from the earth itself, so that they show their young children the way they used to do things.

The next scene here they are skinning a bear, and every animal that is brought in from the land, the children were shown how to take care of that animal, how to skin it and how to prepare it, and even the children were asked to go and search for something, even a frog, and they

go ahead and do what the elders tell them to do.

10 "When we learned that we would have the chance to talk with you in these preliminary hearings, the people of North Spirit Lake talked about what they would say to you, because this is the way we do things here. And this is what the people of North Spirit Lake want to say to you.

20 "When the Great Spirit made man, He made two beings in his image. The Great Spirit then told the two to go forth and multiply, and His will was obeyed. The Great Spirit created the world for man. The Great Spirit gave the world to man so that man could live. But He also demanded that man guard the land. Now man abuses what the Great Spirit created for him and disobeys the Great Spirit's command with his so-called developments.

30 "We, the people of North Spirit Lake strongly oppose the development of Polar Gas Pipeline, Reed Paper and the mining being developed for Northwestern Ontario. These projects will destroy the land and the animals. What will be left for our children?

40 "If you destroy the trees by cutting them to make a road for the pipeline or to make paper for the Americans, you will destroy the animals, you will destroy the land. We cannot allow this to happen.

10 "We just found out that North Spirit Lake is sitting on a very big deposit of iron ore. If this iron is to be mined it will mean strip mining because the southern so-called developers never believe the land of the north is worth protecting. It might even mean the diking of North Spirit Lake itself. Will the spirits of the lake tolerate such destruction? Will we? Will you, Justice Hartt?

20 "We agree with all other northern communities in their opposition to developments such as these. People who live in the south do not realize that people who live in the north, both white people and Indian, live very differently from the southerners. We must decide our own futures. We trust, Justice Hartt, that you will help us in this process.

30 "During the life of your hearing, we ask you to come to North Spirit Lake. Come and see how we live, come and listen to our elders, our young people, our trappers, our fishermen and then you will be able to learn about our life."

40 Thank you.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: He wants to add that he hopes that we would have one agreement to all our presentations, all of us who are making a presentation, that we have all the same agreement, all the same mind when we do make our presentations. And when we do come again we would like to ask Mr. Justice Hartt to come to North Spirit Lake

so that we can see him personally.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, I have already undertaken to go to the communities in Treaty 9 and I certainly will come to North Spirit Lake. I cannot say exactly when but I certainly will be there during the life of our hearings.

Thank you very much.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: I would like to thank Norman Rae, the Councillor from North Spirit Lake and the other gentleman who came up to Justice Hartt, his name is Allan Rae, the other elder from that community.

---EXHIBIT NO.231: Submission of North Spirit Lake.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: I would like to ask the other communities that are on the list, the people and representatives from Deer Lake Community, Councillor Bill Rae and the other councillors, Arthur Meekis and their translator is Morley Meekis. I would like to ask the people from Deer Lake to come now and make their presentation.

ARTHUR MEEKIS

MORLEY MEEKIS (Translator):

"Mr. Commissioner, we welcome you. We welcome you to the north and to the land that our forefathers left us. We thank you for listening to the problems of our people.

"Deer Lake is a community of 350 people located 45 miles and \$72 from Sandy Lake. In 1910, the treaty with the Deer Lake Band was signed in Deer Lake. We were not given any land then, but we were given a band status. The land at Deer Lake is very rocky and not much good for

"gardens, and the Indian Agent said we couldn't hunt and trap anymore, - that we had to become gardeners, and we were to look for some land that was good for gardens. Our forefathers had always been hunters and trappers, - but we were to become gardeners. The Indian Agents at that time came from Manitoba, and I guess they like gardens over there. So in 1927, some of the people moved from Deer Lake to Sandy Lake because the land there is good for gardens. But some of us figured that our forefathers had been hunters and trappers, and that was what we were supposed to be, so we stayed where we were. The Indian Agent came back in 1928, and 1929, and in 1930, they had their first Treaty Day in Sandy Lake. It wasn't until four years after 1930 that the Indian Agent started coming from southern Ontario. In 1938, Sandy Lake finally got their reserve where they could grow their gardens, and we didn't get any land for our settlement, although we could still hunt and trap in the land around us. It's funny though, those people in Sandy Lake don't grow gardens any more. A few of them still try to hunt and trap though.

"Deer Lake generally does not have very good relations with the white people that it has come in contact with. I guess we try, and I guess they try, but we don't do very well at it. When we think of dealing with the white man, we think about times like the time in 1954. We had an Indian Agent living in

10 "Deer Lake at that time. That was the first time that Indian Affairs ever sent any housing materials in to us. There was some roofing paper came in, and the Indian Agent gave that roofing paper to Oscar, the white storeowner at that time. None of our people spoke any English, but our councillor went and he asked the Indian Agent why he had given Oscar that roofing paper, and the Indian Agent said it was none of our business. I guess that's what we think of when we think about contact with the white man.

20 "We don't really understand the government sometimes too. It seems like they pay all the attention to the non-Native people. In the past, the government has always rejected any proposals made by the Native people.

30 "And we don't understand about those tourist operators. Our grandfathers put us in Deer Lake. They put us here so that we could survive by trapping and hunting. They left us the land so that we could feed our children. Then why does the government let those tourist operators come in from Manitoba? There are two lodges and five outposts in our area. We can't hunt any more; every bend of the lake, there's two or three boats of tourists out fishing. In the Fall, we can't hunt; there's tourists out hunting all over the place. Just this Fall, we nearly shot a white hunter because he didn't have on the right kind of

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"clothing for hunting. Why can't we operate our own tourist camps? We know the lakes better than they do, and we could get some kind of control over this thing. There's altogether too many white people near the settlements.

"And that Ministry of Natural Resources certainly doesn't understand us. We got definite instructions last summer; they said if the forest fires are near the tourist camps, or near the settlement, put them out; if they are not, just keep an eye on them. They're not concerned about the trees; they're not concerned about the beaver; all they think about is the white tourists. They think they are supposed to be concerned about people - but what they don't realize is that the land IS the people; people can't survive without the land. Last Summer, there was a fire twenty miles outside the settlement; Ministry of Natural Resources sent a helicopter. They said forty acres burnt. It so happens it was the best stand of timber in the area. Now, we are short of timber for the sawmill.

"I guess we don't really have to worry any more about forest fires around the settlement though. The whole area got burnt out two years. Ministry of Natural Resources sent a man in that time too; he kept his eye on it.

"It's like that with our health services too. Last Spring, I was forty miles north of Red Lake. My wife phoned me and said our little girl was sick. She was really sick. We phoned the nursing station at Sandy Lake, and the nurse didn't want to send her out. She said she'd be in the next week. Those nurses don't seem to realize that the sickness doesn't wait around for them to come.

"The people in Deer Lake have wanted their own band for a long time, but the government wouldn't listen to that idea. Finally, Andy Rickard from Treaty #9 said they would stop waiting for the government to do something, and they would do it themselves. Now, this month, we are having a plebiscite. If the people vote for it, we will become a reserve. We are happy about this possible separation because it will mean we can deal more directly with the government. Last July, the people in Deer Lake had an election, and they elected me to be chief when this happens. The two present councillors recognize this fact, but the government won't listen to this. In order to satisfy the government, Saul Fiddler, the chief of Sandy Lake has to discuss things with the two councillors, and this makes it hard for everyone to figure out who is making the decisions. If we get our own band status, we will get our own funding as of April 1, 1978, and we certainly don't want the government officials to come and tell us how to spend what has been

"given to us.

"We are thinking about the future. We have asked for a band constable. Our children haven't gotten into serious trouble, but we want a constable so that the people can govern their own settlement.

"And we ARE trying to learn how to deal with the government. We are trying to learn to say things so that the government will understand us, and here we have a letter to Mr. Bernier.

"Dear Mr. Bernier:

"The last few years when you have been at Deer Lake, you have promised us an air strip. You told us you would start right after Pikangikum's strip was finished. We understand Pikangikum's air strip was finished just before the election. So we are wondering if there could be another election so that we can get our air strip.

"We have some pictures here that were taken 25 and 30 years ago, that we thought you might like to see.

"We may not be able to feed you any moose meat though. Last summer, we only got two moose. One was shot by an old lady who was seventy years old. She shot it, and then she drowned it. I guess it was trying to get away from those white tourists."

Thank you, sir.

---EXHIBIT NO.232:

Submission of Deer Lake Community.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: At this time we want to show you some slides on Deer Lake, Mr. Commissioner.

MORLEY MEEKIS: This picture was taken 20 years ago of the members of the band with the Ministry of Natural Resources which was called Lands and Forests, I guess.

On the ceiling there is some gas cans for sale.

This next picture, of Mike Shawnus and the little girl he is carrying, I believe it is Sarah.

This next picture is the same family, Mike showing off his family, they just got tired of standing around there.

That is Oskkar Lindoken and his wife and that is their son, the woman is holding it. That was taken about 32 years ago.

This picture is one of white trappers in the Deer Lake areas and one of the people there is Oskkar Lindoken. That picture was taken about 30 years ago.

This picture is where they have the Hudson Bay/ store, the headquarters that Tom Fiddler was talking about in his first presentation.

This one is of some people from the Deer Lake settlement.

This photograph is of some children from the Deer Lake settlement. The little girl in the fur coat, the fur is made of rabbit fur, that is how they used to keep warm at that time.

I would like to thank the Deer Lake settlement for their presentation and at this time we would like to call the recess and have supper at this time. We will continue at seven o'clock, and hear the rest of the Pehtabun area pre-

sentations. There are some people here with skidoos and we would appreciate if you would help in bringing some of the delegates and some of the Press people down to where they are going to be eating.

---Dinner adjournment.

---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: Before I ask the next delegates, Chief Saul Fiddler from Sandy Lake, the vice president of Treaty No.9, Wally McKay, wants to make an announcement.

WALLY MCKAY: Thank you, Bill. I would like the Commission to recognize Chris Cromarty. Chris will be looking after our Treaty 9 west operations for the hearings for the next few years.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: I would like to ask the Chief of Sandy Lake and his translator; Saul Fiddler is the Chief and the translator will be Abel Fiddler. I would ask them to come up here now.

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER:

ABEL FIDDLER (Translator):

"I thank the Great Spirit to be here in your community. I would like to welcome the other people who come to hear our problems and our needs.

"I would like to say that I am happy to see Justice Hartt here and I would ask him

"to seriously think about the presentations given to him and also to note that the Indian people in the north and the east welcome Justice Hartt to our community.

10 "The decision of any development in Sandy Lake and in any other northern area should be left for the people to decide. Developments like education, health, roads, television, telephones and other jobs.

20 "We know that there are always problems arising but we gradually overcome the problems after we look through the problem that arises. We realize that we are beginning to lose our Indian culture and I say we must fight to preserve it and keep the ways that our grandfathers taught us.

30 "Mr. Leo Bernier has said that the people in the north are treated the same as the people south but this is not so, like on November 7th, 1977, the District Supervisor of Indian Affairs said the Indian people should run their own programs and Indian Affairs ought to give us money to run our own affairs.

40 "The Director of the Zone Hospital in Sioux Lookout also stated the people in the north have more sicknesses than the people in the south. For example, when the nurse gives out pills to people sometimes the pills don't have any affect on the people and then the people usually turn to the local

"medicine man and usually the Indian medicine relieves the sickness and pain that the people have.

"I would also like to bring out the mail service program that we are getting. The mail service that we are supposed to get we are not getting. The other thing is the air transportation. We have had to push for an air safety inquiry and we don't know if it has ever been carried out. We are still using the same aircraft for transportation up here in the north.

"We want to stay where we are and we don't want our livelihood disturbed. We have been here so many years and we want to remain here and we want to be involved in any decisions of any northern developments. We must think of the future of where our grandchildren will grow up. We ask you to consider the needs that we have mentioned and to pass them to the people concerned.

"Justice Hartt, thank you for giving us the time to listen to our problems. "

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Chief, and I hope that we can usher in a new era of communication with the governmental authorities and see to it that situations can be worked out where you do manage your own affairs. You have my support in that, I assure you.

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER: Even though my speech is short I don't think it is not too little of what I have said because I know that a lot of other Indian leaders have

presented you with their needs and this happens all over the north, whatever people say.

---EXHIBIT NO.233A:

Submission of Chief Saul Fiddler.

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER

ABEL FIDDLER (Translator):

"Mr. Justice Hartt, I am happy to be able to speak to you today, and to share with you the concerns of my people. When the Band Council at Sandy Lake found that they could speak during the Preliminary Hearings, the members talked about how they could get the people to say how they felt. First of all, we went on the local radio station and said what the Commission was all about, and what we thought the preliminary hearings were for. Then, each of the eight Councillors had a meeting of the people of his area, and the people talked a little. And so, what I say today is what my people said to tell you.

"I have heard that maybe this Commission may not continue after January, and I say to you this: already there is a reaction to you in Sandy Lake. People are beginning to understand what this Commission is all about. People have started to raise their hopes once more that the things that are not right may get changed. Our elders are going to be listened to, and maybe even heard. Their hopes have been raised. They are thinking about what they want to say when you come, and simply by thinking about this,

"they are realizing that they may have the power to change things, and run their own lives.

"So we are planning on your coming to Sandy Lake, and we hope more than once, and we ask that you think about the following:

1. That you come first as a man, and later as a judge. We would like to get to know you as a person, so that we might trust you as a person before you come as an official. We would like to share with you the good things in our lives. Already, one of our men has offered to take you with him when he checks his rabbit snares.

2. That your wife and/or family is also welcome in Sandy Lake. We know what it is like when a man has to leave his family to go out to school, and we hope that in your case, the government might find the extra money to keep your family together.

3. That you send someone in before you come to make arrangements about your visits. We would like to think ahead of time, such things as how many are coming, where you would like to stay, and what you would like to do while you are in Sandy Lake.

4. That you bring as many of your aides with you as possible. If they are to advise you wisely, then they, as well as you, must

"know about the north.

5. That you give us enough time to prepare ourselves for your coming. My people want to have further meetings before you come so that they may learn to say things in a way that you will understand.

6. That you stay in Sandy Lake until we finish saying what we have to say, rather than leaving us as most government officials do, before discussion is ended. We have a lot of people in Sandy Lake and we have a lot to say.

"When you come, we want to talk to you about economic development. In our community of 1100 people, there are forty full-time jobs. There is some seasonal and short-term employment. But right now, there are 300 people who would take jobs if there were any. 80% of the community is on welfare. But their first choice would not be the 300 non-skilled menial task jobs that Reed wants to offer them, where each man is on the bottom of the pile financially, socially and mentally. Each of my people has a talent of his own - each can do something special. Sandy Lake must use the strong points of its people to make itself strong.

"Development in my community right now is like the development all over the north - spread out, disorganized, poorly planned, and without any foresight or continuity. For example, wells were drilled in Sandy Lake a few years ago, but no plans were made for either upkeep, repair,

10 "or education in how to keep them from getting
dirty. Today, one out of seven is still work-
ing. There is a water treatment plant in the
school's water system to stop pollution from
the river water, but no plan is made to make
sure that the chemicals are added all the time.
Sandy Lake has had local phones for 15 years.
Everyone likes them. Today, we have as good a
long distance phone system as you have in
Toronto, and that is especially helpful to a
people unable to write English. But nobody
20 thought to do a little education at the same
time, and explain to people that long distance
calls cost money. And now, people who have had
phones for years have been cut off due to long
distance phone bills - and there is no way of
them ever being reconnected.

30 "Until a month ago, the nursing station
was a real contradiction. The new station built
some five years had a sewage system not right
for our climate and conditions, and so its over-
flow ran down the hill, and into the bay, where
the people in the area get their drinking water.
Their sickness that followed drinking the water,
of course, provided patients for the nurses at
40 the nursing station.

"So before any more development goes
ahead in Sandy Lake, we need a plan. We need
to see where we want to go, and how we are aim-
ing to get there. But it has to be a plan to
suit the needs and desires of my community.
The type of planning that happens now is

10 "reflected in the letter from the Grade VII student who wrote to you, sir, and said if he were building a town in the north, he would make a huge plastic bubble over the area to shut out the weather. It is reflected by the politician who arrived in Sandy Lake before the last election - got off the plane and said, 'Well, I can see you certainly need sidewalks here,' and even our local non-Native teachers looked at each other and said, 'What does he think we came here for?'

20 "Our background says that development must come with entirely different concepts in mind. For example, in the old days, our Elders always taught people to share, and to have the same amount as the next fellow. When you killed a moose in the past, you shared it, so that all people were fed by it. For the next day, when your neighbour got the moose, it too was shared, and your belly was filled, and everyone was fed. Everyone was equal.

30 "Today, in Red Lake, we see discrimination. It is not the discrimination of Natives versus non-Natives. The Native people in Red Lake who have jobs are not discriminated against; they are respected as are the non-Natives with jobs. The problem is the haves against the have-nots.

40 "There is an area in Red Lake, where the Native people live together. One person among them has a job. He, like the non-Natives

10 "with jobs, has had water installed. But none of the other homes in the area have water; so, of course, they all share that water, except the \$700 bill attached to it. That becomes the working man's bills. And this way of being is not the way the Creator intended my people to be.

20 "And we fear this discrimination between the haves and the have-nots coming to Sandy Lake. And that is not a good thing for our people. The Creator who made us, made us all equal, and with skills to add to and share with the others present in our lives. When jobs, and in turn, money, become too important, it starts to eat away at a person inside. It eats away his spirit, and his soul, and his mind becomes twisted, and out of focus. Lots of money and lots of personal possessions is not good. When we make a plan for development in our community, we must build in the good things that our forefathers gave us, in order for this plan to work.

40 "It is not good enough that they pull out plan number 42, meant for all communities of 1100 people north of a road system; for our community is different from any other in the north. Somehow, over the years, Sandy Lake has grown into three areas, separate, but overlapping, and so Sandy Lake is like three suburbs being governed by one central body. Sometimes, it is hard to keep all three groups

10 "happy. Their differences become a good thing
when it is on the baseball field or hockey
rink. Groups like our local radio station
work hard to help the areas work together by
keeping equal numbers on the Board of Direc-
tors from each area of the community. But
sometimes it is very hard to do, and the Band
Council is often reminded of this lack of
unity when it comes to trying new projects,
hiring people for available jobs, and decid-
ing where to put out funds. However, many
people choose to remain as part of a community
20 within a community. And so while one part of
the community wants to try one project,
another part has its mind set on something
else. And so, all of this has to be taken
into consideration.

30 "This plan must include, then, all
aspects of our living. Economic development
must combine with educational needs, our
medical needs, our needs in the fields of
transportation and communication, and our
needs as a people to rule their own lives.
The Indian's life can not be a box full of
little pieces that do not fit together. The
40 past and the present must each find a place
in the future. The trees and the land and
the animals and the water must blend with
the skidoos, the electricity and the tele-
vision, so that all have the proper place in
our lives.

10 "The idea of a plan is in itself, a big thing; deciding on this plan will be an exciting process. But the thoughts of trying to make it all happen are staggering to us. We do not have a dozen Andy Rickards and three or four Patrick Hartts to use in our community. Sandy Lake is just struggling with the idea that these things are possible - but the self-confidence and knowledge are missing to carry out the wants of the people here. And so we remain, at present, dependent on outsiders.

20 "When you come, we want to talk to you about our culture. It is of concern to our Elders that the old ways are passing, for our culture is our life line, the driving force behind our souls and spirits.

30 "It is true, we are losing our culture. Many things have caused this. When one is told long enough and often enough by a dominant culture that his own culture is pagan, primitive, and inferior, he begins to believe it. It is fine to say, 'But look at other ethnic groups in the southern part of Canada; even after two and three generations, they retain their culture.' However, perhaps a very basic fact has been forgotten in these words; that other ethnic groups have a homeland across the ocean that is their parent country. Even the French Canadians with a homeland are feeling the pressure of a dominant culture on their lifestyle. But this, sir, is our homeland, the land the Creator gave us to

40

"call the land of the Nishnawbe-Aski. And no one in the south has ever tried to erase homelands across the ocean the way they have tried, consciously and unconsciously to erase this land so sacred to our forefathers.

10 "And so when Leo Bernier says to you, that you will find that in most ways, the people of the north are no different than any other Canadians, I see in my mind a cartoon - a picture of a Pakistani, a Chinese, and an African standing outside Queen's Park, and in the caption, Leo Bernier, is saying, 'They all look like pretty average Canadians to me'.

20 "When you come, we want to talk to you about education. We have had lots of samples of the white man's education. The first time was in 1905 when someone convinced us to let some children go to residential school, and we sent ten students out. Maybe they weren't
30 looked after, or maybe they could not get used to the environment, but anyway, they only ever sent one of them back, and nobody really knows what happened to the rest of them. After that, my grandfather, Jake Fiddler, who was the Chief at that time, vowed that no more children would go out to school as long as he lived, and no
40 more ever did. It was not until my father, Tom Fiddler became Chief in 1940 that our children started going out to school again.

"Since that time, we have gone through many phases, and now we have a 16-room school,

10 "teaching grades Kindergarden to Grade X in the
community. We have a good school committee
that is finding that it can change some things
if they are not right. But still change is a
struggle. Indian Affairs says it wants Indian
control of Indian education, but there is no
money for curriculum development, or making up
Native history courses. Everyone thinks Native
teachers should be used, but there is no way of
using the local people who are good in home
economics or shops without them taking two
20 years schooling away from the reserve. You,
whose mother tongue is English, took English
grammar and literature at least until univer-
sity, but in Sandy Lake, the only Cree language
that is taught in the schools is the bit that
the primary students teach their non-Native
teachers.

30 "We do want our children taught English;
we are happy that some of our children have
learned the language of the white man. They have
helped us a lot; but in the process, is it neces-
sary for us to lose our own language? We want
our children to learn the skills necessary for
them to have the chance to get jobs in the white
40 man's world. But in the process, is it necessary
to lose their own history, skills of trapping and
wilderness survival, and cultural traditions?
Surely, there must be some method of teaching the
basics of both cultures, without one over-riding
the other.

"When you come, we want to talk to you about our medical services. As with education, we have gone through times of no services, poor services, bad relations, good relations; until now, we boast a nursing station with four full-time nurses, a resident doctor, a dentist for a part of the year, and access to medical specialists from Toronto. As Dr. Goldthorpe said in Sioux Lookout, the medical services provided for our people are at a par with the rest of the country. Then why is the level of health of our people not also at a par with the rest of Canada?

"Tongue in cheek, I tell you that we co-operate fully with our medical people; we have become very good pill-takers, and find enough aches, pains and complaints to keep our medical staff well over-worked. But when my people have taken pills and taken pills, and the nurses finally say, 'I'm sorry, I have nothing here that can help you', then the people go back to the old medicine men at Sandy, whose cures have worked well for many generations. There is something wrong when the gifts that the Creator gave to us to keep us healthy are forgotten, and we rely on something other than what comes from our own strengths.

"When you come to Sandy Lake, we want to talk about our communication links with the outside world. Fifty years ago, when our con-

10 "tact with the outside world was very limited, we used people to relay messages to other communities. And within the community, our children used to run back and forth between the houses, carrying notes. They liked that job, because that gave them a chance to find out what everybody else was doing. They saw whether the baby was crying or happy, or whether anyone was sick, and so they carried the news home, and in this way, contact was kept among the people. But now, we have phones, and while something has been lost through messages being passed, something has been gained by having fast contact with the nursing station, and with people at the far end of the community, as well as, of course, the outside world.

30 "Our mail service is not good. We hear that your mail service is not good either; the only thing is that ours would be fairly simple to improve if the Ministry of Communications would only listen to us. The carrier who brings our mail from Sioux Lookout cannot be relied on, and we have complained and complained and complained, but 40 the service does not get any better.

"We now have CBC radio and television. It was very hard to get them here; they kept saying they were coming, and then they would put it off to another date. But now, we have them, and we are happy with that service. On

"top of that, we broadcast locally five hours daily in Cree. This, too, is proving to be a very good thing.

10 "When you come, we want to talk to you about transportation. In comparison to ten years ago, we have much better air services than we had then. We have an airstrip so that we are not without planes during freeze-up and Spring thaw. But we have lost too many good men in accidents to feel good about the safety of the planes. The Ministry of Transport is not strict enough, and the
20 planes are unsafe. As you know, this past week, a report was made saying this very thing - a fact well known in the north for a long time. But even as recently as this past Spring, the Ministry of Transport was spending its money on a publicity program to convince people that safety was no problem.

30 "Too many decisions are made without even asking us how we feel about it. We have two daily flights from Sioux Lookout to Sandy Lake, but they arrive at exactly the same time. Until recently we had direct flights to and from Big Trout Lake two or three times
40 a week. This was good, for two of the largest communities in the district to be connected this way. Suddenly, without asking us, this service got dropped, and now, in order to get from Sandy Lake to the Western Regional Office of Treaty #9, which covers our area, it takes two days.

"What I hear from my people is that they want equality - equality of opportunity.

"The opportunity to feed our families well on less than 90% of our income, and it is not easy with eggs at \$1.60 a dozen and milk at \$1.50 a quart.

"The opportunity to use the skills and knowledge that we have in order to make a living.

"The opportunity to learn the skills that we do not have in order to become self-sufficient and maintain the technological additions in our community.

"The opportunity to teach our children what we think is important.

"The opportunity to retain our culture, our language, and the things that are important to us.

"The opportunity to live the way we want to live, choosing wisely which additions from the south will benefit our lives.

"The opportunity to govern ourselves, and to make our own decisions on the issues that have a bearing on our lives.

"Total self-government is not going to happen overnight. It will come about as our knowledge increases in the areas important to our well-being. And so, we are in for a long period of learning to cope with the

"changes that we want.

"But in the meantime, and as an intermediate step, we want to be consulted. It is not right that Reed should destroy us and not tell us until they are finished. It is not right that Polar Gas should sneak down behind our backs while we are still looking northwest at the Berger report. It is not right that those helicopters search out the minerals from under our feet while we are still trying to get rivers to the east of us turned around in the direction they are supposed to be flowing.

"And being consulted does not mean being informed; it means being listened to, and being heard. If the government had only listened to half of the things we had said, our children would be in a lot better shape than they are today.

"And so I plead with you for our grandchildren to come; if the south does not choose to deal with the questions of survival, at least give us the opportunity to do so."

---EXHIBIT NO.233B:

Submission of Chief Saul Fiddler,
through Abel Fiddler, Interpreter.

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER: Mr. Hartt, I would like to thank you for giving us the time and listening to our presentation and this is a special invitation to you, that you come three more times; for as long as you live, that you come to Sandy Lake three more times.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Chief, and I assure you that I will be back and in fact after those excellent meals we had and the tremendous welcome you have given us there is no way you could keep me from coming back.

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER: I would like to present you with this book on Sandy Lake, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Chief.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: I would like to thank Chief Saul Fiddler for that very interesting presentation and at this time I would like to call on the delegation from MacDowell Lake, Magnus James, the elder at MacDowell Lake, and his translator.

Magnus especially asked for a good translator and he had one at Osnaburgh and he wanted to have the same translator again and this translator is Chris Cromarty.

MAGNUS JAMES

CHRIS CROMARTY (Translator):

First of all, he wants to say that he comes from MacDowell Lake and he said initially there was a white man trapped there at MacDowell Lake and the Native people that lived there believed that he was some kind of a medicine man in trapping. He said that many of us saw him take many animals away; they saw him take wolves, and fox and otter. He saw animals dead on the ice or on the lake at times.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: The gentleman in the audience who has been talking has been Aggripa James and he is the son of Magnus.

CHRIS CROMARTY: Anyway, when this white trapper went away there was an elder about the same age as Magnus who was the first person to trap there then he came along and he went there also to trap at MacDowell Lake and right after the first old man got there. He went on to say that another white man came to net fish in that lake and at that time they just worked for that person who was doing the actual commercial fishing and they said they worked very hard and they did not know how to work for another person at that time, that they had never worked for anybody before, they had just worked for themselves and they really did not know what to do when they were working for this man. They could not do anything for themselves but the point they are trying to make here is that at that time they were getting very little money for what catch they made. He mentioned a figure here of one hundred pounds of fish and they would probably get \$2.00 for that amount of fish and then the person that they were working for, when they wanted to know how much fish they were catching in terms of weight and how much that man was getting for the fish they were catching, they wanted to know this from the man and the guy always turned around and wanted to fight them and when they wanted to see his notes he tore up his notes in anger and he said at that time he could catch seven or nine tons of good fish like whitefish or pickerel and throwing away the suckers but the point that the other gentleman, Aggripa James, said, I forget what he said, but basically he said the same thing, that they did not get enough money for the amount of fish that they were catching, and they don't want this to happen to them again when they are fishing.

CHRIS CROMARTY: To go back half an hour ago that was a long speech - I want to talk about when I was

young. My father took us to moose hunt and I was so small that I could hardly lift a rifle and I wore a rabbit skin coat when we started off and just ordinary trousers. We were walking along just before dusk when I saw what appeared to be two moose standing in the shadows. Nevertheless, I pointed my gun which I could hardly lift. I shot the gun and then we headed toward the spot where I shot in heavy snow, we were tramping through snow. When we got there we saw a trail of blood where the moose had been and eventually the other man shot the moose that I wounded. When I was young I was taught by the elders to make snares and these are snares not made of wire the way we do now, they taught us how to make snares for lynx and when we set snares for lynx in the old method your hands and fingers would be pretty close to freezing, (I get that without even setting snares). They taught us how to make traps, that is wood traps for marten, a fur-bearing animal and I was taught this again when I was young. He was taught to make a beaver trap in the same traditional way. He said all along when I was young and things were being taught to me they were very hard on him because he was so young and small that he thought they were making things difficult just to get at him and then he began to realize they were actually teaching him to provide for himself later on in life and he began to realize this, that these people were really not out to get him. He said now I can set a beaver trap even in the wintertime and I even make some money at it. I have tried to use those things that were taught to me and I in turn have tried to teach my children and they have in turn done it and made money at it.

It is true that we should all learn what our elders teach us and then he went on to talk about the Reed development proposal and said I am concerned when I hear

about the trees being cut down. The Native people when they cut trees down do it a little bit differently than the way we hear the proposal is going to be done, in other words he is talking about clear-cutting as opposed to the way the Native people cut.

10 There are all kinds of leaders and chiefs here at Sandy Lake and I am just an ordinary person. He says that I hear that you are going to help us and I don't know whether you heard that part, Mr. Commissioner. He said I hear there is a grand chief here and there is a chief and he is here just as a person.

20 He said that if our people today would be able to go back and try to live the way they used to and found how the young people learned how to pick up a trap and set it and if our people could hold onto their way of life he is very sure that all these leaders that are here to help us will be able to help us if we can show them how we want to live.

30 He said that the leaders are here trying to help us and you, Judge Hartt, and all of you, and all of those people that are trying to help us, all of us that are here to pray for these people and to continue to work in the end that we hope that they can help us. He said this is the third time that I have been at these proceedings, he was here in the Fall and, of course, he was at Osnaburgh and is here again, and also to pray for Justice Hartt and his work and after concluding the presentation of MacDowell Lake he
40 wants us to thank the Great Spirit for helping us.

This is the actual presentation, the brief that MacDowell people are presenting to you, Mr. Justice Hartt, and I will read it on behalf of Magnus James.

"My name is Magnus James, and I have come to tell you about MacDowell Lake where I

"live, and about how we earn a living.

"We know that you have seen the film 'Anishinabi Aski', but we would like to show you again the scenes in it from our community."

10 I believe the films are set up and we are going to show you that before we continue with the presentation.

(Film shown to Hearing)

20 CHRIS CROMARTY: You saw perhaps some of that, Mr. Hartt, from your vantage point. The brief goes on to say:

30 "MacDowell Lake is about 97 miles northeast of Red Lake. MacDowell Lake people have lived where they are now for thirty-two years. And we have asked for a piece of land to be our reserve so that the people in our village can have a home settlement. This will be for us, and for our great grandchildren also. We want to live here because we make our living by commercial fishing. We have fished for twenty-nine summers and we want this to continue. We don't want it to be stopped by water pollution or anything else that might kill our fish.

40 "We also make our living by trapping, and our young people grow up being taught, and learning how to trap. Our plea is that this will continue, and that the wildlife and game will not die out because someone kills the forests, or does anything else that will cause

"the wildlife to become rare. No one in our village is on welfare, and we want to keep it this way.

"There are thirty-eight people in our village. Our three eldest men started the community and have lived there for the full thirty-two years. They are:

Thomas Thompson	age 75
Myself	age 73
Johnny Kenequanash	age 70

"There are eleven houses, and every expense for the housing was supplied by the people themselves - not by the government. There are:

- twenty boats in the community
- seventeen outboard motors
- seven generators
- one John Deere tractor
- fifteen snow machines

"All these items were paid for through our fishing and trapping, although the government has said it was going to help the Indian people. It said it would help them as long as the rivers flow and the sun shines. But we haven't seen that much help from the government.

"For the last year, we have looked for a sawmill, and this Fall, we have gotten hold of one that we are going to buy if the Indian Affairs will help us with the transportation to get it to our community. We do feel

"this will be a help to our community to have our own sawmill. We've got some nice trees that will be cut into lumber for the use of buildings when we get our sawmill.

10 "We are very proud of our village. We've got a small church and a small school cabin, which was used last year for children who take home correspondence, but this is not in progress this year. We have a dispensary, and a private grocery store owned by one of our young men. There's a few
20 gardens, and around the area there's places which can be cleared for nice gardens.

30 "For the last three years, our men have gotten some money during the winter from Canada Works Program. They work on cutting winter trails to two different settlements. They also make ice houses for summer use, do ice harvesting in the winter, and other things for the community's use.

"We want you to come and visit MacDowell Lake, and see all the things that we have, and how we make a living.

40 "All thirty-eight people agree with what we have put on this paper. They agree to our request for land for our settlement. We voice our pleas today so that we can be helped, and so that our community's self-earnings might continue.

"And we will pray for you that you may understand what you see and hear, so

"that you may help our people in the north."

There is an addition to that that just came off the press. It is a capsule history of MacDowell Lake.

They say that the first white man came to MacDowell in 1933 and his name was Modsen and they state here on the borderline, we got along real good with this trapper. He was a white trapper and he left in 1942 but he used to poison the animals, that is how he caught them.

The first Native to settle down was in 1944 and he built a house and his brother-in-law came in 1945 and that is when the Village of MacDowell Lake started.

Fishing started in 1948, that is a commercial fisherman started that operation. And he paid us maybe \$2.00 a day, very little for our fish, and he got real mad if we asked him to be honest with us and even threatened us at times. This is just to show you how we and the rest are treated and we don't want it to continue, not only for us but for all the Native people in the north.

THE COMMISSIONER: Chris, could you find out from Magnus, does he know the name of the lumber company. The lumber company was Reed that was referred to in the film, is that correct? The film refers to a lumber company that has been given authorization to clear-cut right near the settlement, was that Reed?

CHRIS CROMARTY: Yes, it was Reed.

THE COMMISSIONER: And also there have been some negotiations for land for a permanent settlement, was that with the Federal Government?

CHRIS CROMARTY: Yes, that was Federal.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: At this time Magnus requested

when he was making his verbal presentations, he requested that he wanted to praise God and he was telling me here while Chris was reading the presentation that he wanted to sing a hymn. He just wanted to sing a song, just like that.

(Magnus James sings Hymn).

BILL MAMAKEESIC: I would like to thank Magnus James for his very informative presentation.

---EXHIBIT NO.234:

Submission of MacDowell Lake Band
by Magnus James.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: The next delegation that we have comes from Poplar Hill, an elder by the name of Judas Kettle Strang.

JUDAS KETTLE STRANG

WALLY MCKAY (Interpreter): I will try to highlight some of the points Mr. Strang puts forth here. He states that I enjoy the opportunity of being here and that I have heard so much about the preliminary hearings that have been going on in the area that I thank the Great Spirit for this opportunity that I see today to express my opinions and I thank the Great Spirit also that we can have the Commission where we can all voice our opinions.

I am very much afraid of the oncoming developments. Such developments as the Reed proposal will have detrimental effects on the livelihood of the Indian people. Such developments have caused effects on my people in the way it has deterred them from taking full advantage of sur-

viving from the land. I have land in my area, a designated area and I work my land very much where the animals thrive also. If the land is clear-cut the animals will leave. It is not good that these projects should proceed without any other consideration. We have to think about our children. I fear for my people because Nature has been threatened. Indian people were given the land in this area to survive from the Great Spirit.

These are the highlights of his comments. Due to certain language dialects I was not able to totally comprehend the overall comments but these are the highlights of it. I would like to read now from the presentation that was drafted up to be presented in Osnaburgh.

"My name is Absolum Moose and I am a Councillor at Poplar Hill. There are about 200 people at Poplar Hill. We are part of the Pikangikum Band. The people live in Poplar Hill because our forefathers found it was a good place for fishing, hunting and trapping. We have been there for three generations.

"At the time of the first Treaty, the Government promised that it would never say no to the people if they asked for something. Now it seems like there are all kinds of government bans around. The Government has forgotten its promise, but the Indians still remember what was said right from that Treaty time.

"One of the things that the white man gave the Indian is liquor. The Indians

"in Poplar Hill started drinking heavily about 15 or 20 years ago. However, the last couple of years, there has been less drinking than before.

10 "In 1971, a new school was built, but in 1973, it was badly vandalized and was not repaired, so there was no school until three years ago. But now, there is a school for children from ages five to eight. All that the student learns in school is English and reading. He doesn't know how to see what he looks at or how to make a living and support himself. The student who finishes school doesn't even know what kind of tree to cut for firewood. And even now, when the teachers want to teach the children how to set rabbit snares, the children aren't interested.

20 30 "We have some pictures of Poplar Hill that were taken last Spring. We thought you might like to see them.

40 "Poplar Hill and Pikangikum are having a plebiscite this month to see whether Poplar Hill will become a reserve by itself. This will be a good thing for Poplar Hill. We would like to see Poplar Hill given a chance to look after itself. It would be good for us to try local government. We want to see if we can get some better housing. We would like to stop the white man from bringing liquor

"into the community.

"We would like you to come and talk with us in our community, and see what we are trying to do.

"And we hope when we ask Government for help that they will recognize our needs at the present. This way, we can build something better for ourselves."

That is the conclusion of the presentation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Wally.

---EXHIBIT NO.235:

Submission of Poplar Hill.

(Pictures shown to Hearing)

BILL MAMAKEESIC: In this picture you will notice in the background there is a forest! It is a burnt forest.

This next picture shows the home of George Strang in Poplar Hill.

In this next picture the lady's name is Marjory Strang.

In this picture the gentleman's name is Mikinac Moose.

In this picture the young lad's name is George Moses.

In this next picture I don't know how to translate that man's name into English.

This picture shows some children playing outside a school.

This picture is of a little girl in a class-

room.

The beautiful girl in this picture is Martha Moose, Charlie Moose's wife.

This picture is of Charlie Moose's home. There is a correction here, Thomas Moose wasn't home I guess.

10 This is another picture of Thomas Moose's home and that is his family sitting on the porch.

This next picture is of David and Maryann Moose and their house.

This picture is of Maryann Moose and child.

20 The old man sitting in this picture and I don't know whether I should translate his name or not.

This picture, this gentleman makes snowshoes.

In this picture is Judith Kettle Strang.

Now if it is at all possible, Mr. Justice Hartt, would appreciate copies of these pictures we have just seen.

30 The next delegation is coming from Pikangikum and before this delegation comes in there was a young man in Sandy Lake here that requested that he very much wanted to make an individual presentation. This young man has not gone to any school at all and he was brought up by his Uncle and his Uncle did not want him to go to any kind of a school, his Uncle felt that all the education this young person required, and according to his elder, is the education that he would receive in trapping and hunting, etc. At this time
40 I would like to ask this person to come and this person's name is Fred Meekis and Morris Fiddler is going to be translating for this person.

FRED MEEKIS

MORRIS FIDDLER (Translator): Fred Meekis says he doesn't have very much to say except to say that I will be reading the brief to you to explain why I never went to school, why my Uncle never let me go out to school and that is why I asked if I could speak to the Commission.

"My name is Fred Meekis, and I would like to tell you a little bit about my life, so that you might understand the position of people such as myself in the north.

"I am 36 years old, and I hunt and trap for a living. I never went to school. When I was a child, there were no schools here. I was not raised by my parents; I was raised by my uncle, and when I was ten years old, I asked if I could go out to school. At that time, some of the children were going out to residential school. But my uncle said no. The next summer, I again asked my uncle to go, but he refused; for he said that I, as an Indian, had been put on this earth to survive on the wildlife that was provided for me - the moose, and the beaver and the fish in the lakes. And so at the age of ten, my uncle started to teach me how to survive in the bush. He taught me how to judge distances, and how to determine just by looking at it from the shore, how thick the ice was and whether or not it was safe. He was a good teacher; and sometimes I learned the hard way. He would let me go

10 "ahead, and he would follow close behind to
see what I would do. I remember once, there
was a little river, and I thought I'd jump
across. Well, I landed in the water, and
from experiences like this, I learned pretty
quickly not to make mistakes. The first
time I went rabbit snaring, we set up one
line of snares together. Then my uncle sent
me out to do a line of my own. We didn't
have any snare wire then; we used little
trees, set so that they would spring up.
20 I tied all the trees too tightly, and they
didn't spring up; and my empty stomach that
night didn't let me repeat that mistake.

30 "By the time I was fifteen, I would
go into the bush alone. I'd take my rifle,
traps, snare wire, blankets, utensils, flour,
baking powder, lard, tea and sugar and be
gone a week. I had gained enough knowledge
from my elders to survive alone.

40 "There was a time when we lived
well. The family allowance of \$5.00 went a
long way when lard cost 10¢ a pound, and 50
pounds of flour was \$2.00. They supplemented
the trapping and hunting, and life was good.
You see, the white man thinks of money. He
has to have money to be rich. By the white
man's terms, you didn't see any rich Indians,
because you don't need money to survive in
the bush.

"But now, our riches are disappear-

10 "ing. We can't hunt and trap like we used to; there are too many surveyors and prospectors around the traplines. They stay all summer and part of the winter. We know they have been there by the tin cans and refuse they have left behind. They don't even allow time for the animals to return to the area before somebody else comes along. The number of animals I can bring in has been greatly reduced.

20 "I can't live on the white man's food. I eat chicken and beef, but it doesn't give me strength. Because the Creator gave me the wild animals to sustain me, I relate to them; I was raised to be in harmony with them - both physically and mentally. I can't relate to a tin can. If you rob me of my source of strength, you rob me of my source of life.

30 "And now, you see, I find other people beginning to realize that not all of the white man's ways are for us. I have a friend. We'll call him Joe. Joe went to school. He got to go to residential school. He got all the schooling he wanted; now he realizes he'd like to feel comfortable in the bush; but I've had to go and rescue him several times. He came back to the camp one day, and said he'd seen fresh tracks near his rabbit snares, and he couldn't figure out whose they were. He didn't even realize that he had been

40

"going in circles, and those were his own foot prints he was looking at.

"Justice Hartt, I want you to help me. I don't want to see industry and development wreak havoc on me and my people. There is a waterfalls about seventeen miles from here. Now they're talking about damming that falls. If they dam that falls, that's the end of my trap line, and our trap lines go hand in hand with our life lines. My situation, sir, is identical to many in this vast north land. If I lose my way of life, I lose what I was meant to be, and what I am."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Fred.

---EXHIBIT NO.236:

Submission of Fred Meekis.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: At this time I would like to ask the Chief of Pikangikum to come up and make his presentation. The Chief of Pikangikum, Chief Ben Quill; if he would come up now and make his presentation.

We have a similar problem with translating for the Pikangikum people because there was some mix-up in the aircraft so I would like to translate for him. The Chief is going to be saying some of his presentation in his language and I am going to be translating as we go along and at the end we are going to be reading from this written presentation.

CHIEF BEN QUILL

10 BILL MAMAKEESIC (Translator): I am very glad
to be here at this meeting and I want you to know that I am
very happy to be able to meet with the people that are com-
posing this meeting and I would like you to know first of
all that I do not feel the way I am supposed to be feeling
right now because one of our elders at Pikangikum passed
away just today. And Mr. Commissioner, I am very happy for
you to be here and I want to mention some of the things that
are on the brief in regards to our grandfather and our
children. And we have been, the Indian people here have
20 been here for a long time, the Cree Indian people, the
Ojibway people and I am the Chief of the Pikangikum band
and it is only fifty miles away from Red Lake.

30 When I was very small my grandfather used to
instruct me on how to survive in this world. When he used
to talk to me, he used to prophecy what was going to happen
in this world and he mentioned that somebody was going to
be coming in to our land, and the first one that came in was
a white man and he used to call this white man, the one who
gathered together. And this white man, the one who gathered
together, used to try and trick the Indian people and these
Indian people who used to live here were not very enthusiastic
about the kind of negotiations and the kind of planning that
40 this white man used to come and tell them, and this Indian
person used to think of how the Creator gave him this land,
and when the Indian talked about how the Creator gave him
all the animals, all the little animals and all the fish
and all the moose that are in the country he didn't like the
kind of negotiations and the kind of planning that this white
man was coming to tell them about. This Indian man, my grand-

father, the one I am talking about, he used to come early in the morning and he used to discuss and talk about these things and he used to come and talk to me about these things and how it is going to be at a later date, and he used to discuss with us how the world is going to come about. And he used to talk about the fish and the animals and he used to talk about the Indian people who lived south physically that they were going to get smaller. He used to instruct us, for those of you who were going to be living during that time you have to have wisdom in order to be able to live at that time, and this is what the white man said, the one who came to talk with our people. He used to tell our people that he was going to be giving them some tea and matches and tobacco, and this is what he used to tell them all these things, that I am going to give you, he used to say I am going to give you and that is where he tried to trick them. And he used to tell them that if you take all of the things I am offering you then as long as the sun will shine and the rivers flow then I will look after you, and all these things have been broken already. And there was one more that came. There was another Government man that came in. There was another Government man that came in to talk to our people in regards about selling their land, and the Indian people told him there is no way since the Creator gave us this land there is no way, there is no possible way that we can sell this land, and the Indian people told this Government man the Creator gave us this land to live on and for our generations to live on, and this Government man kept being very persistent in talking to the Indian people. 'We will look after you, I will give you clothing, I will give you seeds to plant, I will give you nets to fish in the lake, so that you will be able to eat with your potatoes, but I am not

going to break anything in regards to your land'. This government man kept talking on - 'we will give you lots of money' and the Indian people replied and they said no, we are not going to do that because our children are going to be born and they are going to be living later on and they said we will take one thing, we will take \$5.00 per person every year. So the government man kept on talking because he knew that he was getting through, and at this time the government man told the Indian people that they should have commercial fishing, that they should do some gardening. So it finally happened that this government man had the opportunity to bring in schools.

First of all, he used logs so that there was only school during the summer. The people were doing some trapping at that time. During the winter months they trapped and everything was really going very good, and that is where the children learned how to survive in the land because they got taught by their elders, and how they were living. So finally the government man brought everything into the reserve. There was nothing wrong with anything at all, so that after everything was being brought in that is when something wrong started coming in and everything now that is coming in this government man brought it himself. So this government man brought everything into the reserve so that this Indian way of life could be turned into confusion. For example, liquor and everything else in regards to what the government man was bringing in, and before this white man came to bring all this confusion, this Indian man was very very strong and he used everything that was given to him by the Creator and this is one of the reasons why this Native person was very strong and he ate meat and fish, he ate everything.

Now, you take a look at the Indian person today, he does not have any teeth, his eyes are not the same and the white man has brought it all in. So in regards to him bringing all those things in he broke everything that the Indian was given to survive on. So now today the Native people, his life looks like he is just begging for what he has, and right now even this Native child owes his father and the Creator gave the Indian people what to do and he gave them a place to live on. And you see one of the Indian women, the picture that you saw there, she is breast-feeding her child and this is the reason why that the young people today are what they are because their father is a cow.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: The Chief wants me to read his presentation at this time.

"Mr. Commissioner, we welcome you to our land, the land of our forefathers, and the land of our children; the land of 20,000 Cree and Ojibway, who have lived here since time began. I am the Chief of the Pikangikum Band located 50 miles north of Red Lake, with a population of 950 band members. 800 members live in Pikangikum and 150 in Poplar Hill. There are 132 homes in Pikangikum. I have attached a list of the services in Pikangikum, since you won't be able to see them with your own eyes.

"When I was very small my grandfather used to tell me stories of his life, and of the things that had happened to him. And he spoke of the first contact with the white man, and they were the men of the North West Company

10 "which became the Hudson Bay Company. And he said these men wanted to come very badly to live with the Indians, and the Indians did not want them to come, for they had been told that the Great Spirit had given the Indians the land so that they might live off the mink and marten, otter and moose that the forest provided, and off the fish that were in the water.

20 "And my grandfather used to come early in the morning, before the sun rose. He would visit different families, and he would teach them the things that he had been taught. He said that there had been prophecies that had been handed down, that a time would come when this white man would judge everything, and when the white man would take everything out of the land given by the Great Spirit. The white man would cut down the trees, and ruin the animals and the fish. And the greed of the white man would destroy the land, and with it, the people and their way of life. And the Indian men would become small, skinny, un-
30 healthy, and no bigger than children, and they would wither with the forests. And the Indian people would starve to death. And his forefathers had told him to fight against these prophecies, or his people would be
40 doomed.

"They were to continue to fight,

"even when they saw these things happening.
And that is why the Indians avoided the
contact with the white men.

10 "But the North West Company really
wanted to come here badly, and so it put out
tea, and matches, and tobacco for the
Indians, and left them in a place where
they could be seen. The Indians saw these
things, but did not touch them, and left
them alone. But after a long time, the
Indians did use those matches and that tea
and tobacco, and the North West Company
20 moved in, and promised the Indians that as
long as the sun set in the west, and the
rivers flowed to the west, they would not
have to buy these items.

30 "Then the government people came,
and they wanted the Indian people to sell
their land. The Indian people said 'we
cannot sell a gift from the Great Spirit.
The land was given to us to supply us with
meat for our food, and skins for our cloth-
ing, and wood for our shelter and warmth,
and medicines to strengthen our bodies.
If we sell the land, we are selling our
40 very being.' And they remembered the
prophecies.

"And the government said, 'Ah, but
we will give you a better life. We will
give you ammunition for your guns, and
potatoes, that you may grow and harvest

10 "them for the long winter, and nets for you to catch the fish. And as long as the sun sets in the west and the rivers flow west, we shall give you these things. And we will mark you as the protector and keeper of this land, and the land shall be for your own use.'

"And the government said, 'We will not put rules on you about the animals. The animals on the land and in the water were given to you so you might live.'

20 "And the government said, 'We want Indian and white people to live together as brothers, to grow up together as brothers.'

"And the government said, 'We will look after the Indian as a father would look after his own child.'

30 "And the government said, 'We will pay you a lot of money for this land.' Some of the Indians wanted to take all of the money at once, but some wise elders said, no. Let our children share this government's generosity,' and so this government sends \$5.00 for each person
40 every year to help pay the Indian for this land over which he is guardian.

"So we signed the Treaty as equals and as brothers, your ancestors and mine. And after the Treaty was signed, all the things promised were given.

10 "And the government said, 'Go and find yourselves a piece of land where you can grow potatoes, and near a lake where there are lots of fish,' and the people did so, and Pikangikum became our home. And with the nets that the government gave, the people caught lots of fish, and they threw back the live ones that they couldn't use, so that future generations would also enjoy this bounty.

20 "And as time went by, the government said, 'Your children should have the same chance at an education as our children' and so they built a school for us. It was of logs, and at first, it was held in the summer time, and the children continued to trap and hunt with their parents in the Spring and Fall, and that was good. For as they would walk towards a trap line, the fathers would teach the children about life. They taught them about the prophecies, and that they were to fight against them. They warned the children not to sell too many fish, for if they sold too many, there would be none left for their children's children. They

30 explained that if you are given something that is good, you have to think about this thing. You have to find out its advantages and disadvantages, so that you know when it is good, and when it is not good.

40

"There was little wrongdoing in the

"community, as the parents set the example for the children and the children did not see unacceptable behaviour.

10 "And as more white men arrived, they brought with them new kinds of sicknesses. Until that time the Indians had been a healthy race - tall and sturdy, and when there had been illnesses there was a cure for each illness. I don't know where these medicines come from, they were just there. And when a man was ill, another designated man would come to him and say, 20 'Where are you hurting?' and then he would go to the medicine man, and the medicine man had a bag, full of different medicines, and he knew the cure for the sick man. He even had a cure for a woman who was having trouble delivering a baby. It was a liquid made from snakes. (I'll let that one sink in for awhile). No one really likes to be 30 near snakes, and when that woman drank the medicine made from snakes, that baby didn't want to be near that medicine, and so he came out.

40 "But when the white men came, he brought with him illnesses that were foreign to the medicine man and the medicine man could no longer help with these new illnesses, and so the government said, 'We will build you a nursing station.' And help came and the people no longer died from tuberculosis, and

"the nurses had time to start explaining to the people what they should and should not eat to keep them healthy.

10 "But somewhere along the way, things changed. Somehow, now we have to pay for ammunition and potatoes and fishing nets. And tea and matches, too. I don't know where all that came from.

20 "And somewhere, our children's education has become confused. We now have a school that goes up to Grade VIII. It has 4 rooms, 5 portables, 8 teachers, 2 teachers aides and 3 special teachers aides. But this school has trapped our children between two cultures. It teaches them your ways, not ours. They have only one lesson a week in Ojibway. This is not enough! And when we suggest that our elders become teachers so our children will learn our culture and our ways, we are told there is not enough money.

30 "And they do not learn your ways very well. They do not have the skills to take the jobs that white men are doing, yet they are too lazy to trap. When I first walked, my father took me through the bush and the muskeg and I cried at night with the pain in my legs, but now I am glad that my father did that, for it gave me the strength to be a good trapper. But the furthest my children can walk is to the movie.

40 "Justice Hartt, we must work to

10 "find ways of teaching together the skills of both our cultures. Certainly we need better facilities such as showers, a gym, and an auditorium. But also our schools must be more practical. It must teach our children how to work for you cannot live in the north if you are lazy. To go on a trap line with their parents should be a part of our children's education; to learn our language should be a part of education.

20 "Our people need a Native Culture Education Centre where our children can learn of their heritage, their culture. As well, we need a Wilderness Centre where all Indians can learn the skills of living with the land. These are some of our ideas about how to make education meet our needs.

30 "Justice Hartt, we ask your support for our suggestions.

40 "And now, we have to have a policeman to help keep our home the way the Great Spirit meant it to be, and to help straighten out young people whose boredom gets them into trouble, because the parents turn their earnings into liquor. The children sniff glue and gas, following their parents' example.

"And somehow, the idea of the nursing station has become blurred. We no longer have our own midwives. Our mothers have to have operations now to deliver their babies.

10 "And our babies are brought up on cow's milk instead of their mother's breast, and many of the babies are sickly. Our elders say that is why the children don't respect their mothers. They are not brought up by their mothers; they are brought up by a cow.

"We do want health care but we also want our nursing station to be better equipped and our nurses to listen to us when we say that we are sick. We want better care than, 'take lots of fluids and rest in bed'.

20 "Now we must pay our own transportation to hospital. This causes great hardship, particularly for our old people. Going to the hospital from Pikangikum is not the same as going to the hospital in Toronto!

30 "Our people have come to rely on canned fruits and vegetables instead of fresh meat and fish. Nobody knows how long that canned stuff has been sitting in those cans. It could be years. The old people say that the food they buy at the store does not satisfy their bodies, and so they eat fresh fish and meat, and their teeth are strong and
40 sturdy. But our young people eat store food and their teeth are full of holes. Also, our men are shorter now and skinny. And so the prophecies are coming true.

"And somehow the idea of brotherhood between the Indian and White Peoples has

10 "vanished. In Pikangikum, White People have the snow cleared to their homes for free while we, on our own land must pay. In Pikangikum, only White-peoples' homes have water and sewer. We must still carry water from the lake; water that may be polluted. In Spring, the snow runs into the lake carrying earth and garbage. When it is windy, we must take our boats out to get water, for the water at the shore is muddy.

20 "Justice Hartt, while you are here in Sandy Lake, see how we Indian people must get our water. You must agree that community wells is not too much to ask from our Brothers.

30 "Is it brotherly for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to use our land free of charge for its airport and then charge us to rent their equipment? Is it brotherly for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to earn money from its motels while we receive nothing?

40 "Is it brotherly for Bell Canada to offer us its old shack for free, then turn around and ask for \$22,000.00? Perhaps the brothers the government meant were Cain and Abel.

"And somehow, the idea of the government being as a father to the Indian people has vanished. Is it fatherly care that refuses us gravel roads? Is it fatherly care

10 "that does not allow us to run our own post office? The Hudson's Bay Company store is our post office. The Bay manager always knows who has received a cheque. There is no privacy. Is it fatherly care that shelters us in second-class housing? We need cement foundations for our fly-in houses. Wooden foundations rot and the wind sweeps under houses built off the ground. If this is fatherly care, we must pity your children.

20 "And somehow, - above all, we are losing the land. Now, we see that the government doesn't care about Indians. The government didn't even tell the Indians that it was going to destroy the land. The government should have told the Indians at the time of the Treaties that they were going to take the land. The government doesn't even know the rules it made up for its own Treaty. We asked Leo Bernier if he knew about the promises made with Pikan-gikum. And Leo said no, he didn't know anything about those promises. And he said he would return to learn more about those
30 Treaties - those Treaties that were written on hide so that they would not erase - not on paper, but on animal skins. And those Treaties say that the land was never purchased outright; the government is still
40 paying for it. Every year, that \$5.00 a

"person buys the government two more feet of land, and the government will never have enough money to buy that land. But Leo Bernier never came back to find that out. And I say to the man who started this, you have made a bad mistake.

"When the Great Spirit made the Indian he gave the Indian everything in this earth that he needed to survive. He gave him the forest. The forest shelters the animals. The forest shelters my fellow men. The forest keeps my children warm; it keeps my people healthy.

"When the trees go down, the animals and fish go down too. The animals cannot eat the same food as before, and so their flesh becomes tainted. The fish must live in waters polluted by your machinery. And so their flesh becomes tainted.

"And when you kill the animals, you kill my people. You kill their bodies, you kill their minds, you kill their souls. For we, and the animals and the forests are one - and when you kill what was created for us, you kill us too. You, in time, and your greed, are killing my grandchildren, and in turn your own grandchildren too. And so the prophecies are coming true.

"In Ear Falls, Justice Hartt, you heard that we do not use the land anymore. But this is not true. In the month of November

10 "to December, 1977, we trapped 1,032 beaver,
268 mink, 174 marten, 39 otters, 115 fishers
and 71 lynx, and this is not a complete
count. Over forty families earned about
\$70,000.00. Last Summer, the people of
Pikangikum and Poplar Hill caught 130,000
pounds of fish, worth almost \$100,000.00.
Last Fall, we collected about 2,000 pounds
of wild rice worth \$1,600 to us and, at
least, \$10,000 to the trader. 80% of the
families of Pikangikum Band trap and 50%
fish. Only 36 people have full-time jobs.
20 The land is important. The land is our life.

30 "But the government does not seem to
understand this. Whenever, there is a con-
flict between Indian use of the land and
other uses, we seem to lose out. For example,
Nungasser Lake has recently had a road put
into it. Before, we had a license to fish
that lake. Now MNR will give us a license to
fish only in winter for they want a tourist
camp on the lake.

40 "Roderick Lake, we were told, is
polluted with mercury. There is a tourist
camp on the lake. So the MNR issued us a
license to fish but told us it was an indivi-
dual decision whether to eat the poisoned
fish.

"Of all the lakes we used to fish,
we have licenses for only 9 now. We have lost
many licenses because the lakes are polluted

"with mercury and we have seen tourist camps open on those same polluted lakes.

10 "Last year, we lost our license to harvest wild rice on Bullrush Lake to a non-Indian. When we asked MNR why we lost the license, we were told, 'First come, first served'. Justice Hartt, where would your ancestors be now if mine had said the same?

20 "MNR protects from fire only the trees that are under a timber license, not the forest that is our home. This policy has cost Pikangikum much. Our forest was burned two years ago. Now there are no trees for us to use to build our homes with our sawmill. Actually, we sent the sawmill out to be reconditioned in the Spring, now it doesn't work.

30 "The fish, the wild rice, the forest are not just dollars to us. They are our food, our shelter, our heat, our clothing. That is why we demand our right to fish and hunt be guaranteed us in the Treaty. But this right has been taken from us. We want to plan quotas on fish and wild rice and fur-bearers. We want to fish and hunt on our homeland without fines and confiscation.

40 "Justice Hartt, we do need development but we need development that will benefit us, development in which we can participate from the very beginning. We do not need Reed. But what we call development will not come until

10 "our representatives, both Federal and Provincial, come to our reserve to talk with us about our wants, our needs and our interests. It will not come until we get to know each other and to help each other. And it will certainly not come if our representatives visit us only at election time.

20 "And what we call development will not come until the Department of Indian Affairs finally recognizes that the chiefs and counsellors are the leaders and decision-makers on their own reservers. Indian Affairs must become advisors and consultants, not long-distance bosses.

30 "There are good things happening in Pikangikum today. We are finding that we can accept some of the good things that the white man has to offer. One of them is a camera and this lets us share with you some pictures of what Pikangikum is like today.

40 "There are things that we want for our children that are not happening. Many of the old ways and ideas were good; likewise some of the things that the white man has are good. Over the next few months, I will encourage my people to follow my elders who said, 'If you are given something that is good, you have to think about this thing so that you know when it is good, and when it is not good.' Perhaps then, Mr. Commissioner, we will with your help, be able to find a good

"way of life for ourselves.

10 "But I must say to you again that my main concern is still the land. And you say to me now, 'It's alright. Reed isn't going ahead. Your land will be left alone.' And I can't believe that. When a person is caught stealing - he does one of two things; either he quits stealing, or he steals more carefully, so that he doesn't get caught. The government has taken, and taken, and taken. And I have no indication that it won't take again.

20 "Mr. Hartt, sir, we want you to come to Pikangikum. My elders want to meet you and your family, to see the man who is going to help us do the things that we want to do, and to share the good things that we have to offer. And so, sir, as I shook your hand in Red Lake, I will shake your hand again in friendship now, and hope that the next time I shake your hand will be in Pikangikum; you will be welcome there. And I now take the chance to ask you to plan to visit our community for long enough so we may get to know each other."

And that is all the Chief has got to say.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Chief, it is very nice to see you again.

---EXHIBIT NO.237:

Submission of Pikangikum Band
by Chief Ben Quill.

BILL MAMAKEESIC: As we have more things to do,

I would like to ask everybody to be here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. Breakfast is at eight o'clock at the same place where you had your very good meal and we will try and reconvene at nine o'clock tomorrow morning for group presentations and if there is any available time for individual presentations we would welcome that also.

I will ask the Chief of Pikangikum to close off this meeting tonight with a prayer.

(Meeting closed with Prayer by Chief Ben Quill).

---Adjournment.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:



(Thomas F. Conlin),
Official Reporter.

RECORDS SECT. AUG 18 1960

GOVT PUBNS

